

HAYWOOD COUNTY

NA3
11:H42/3
C.2

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

N. C.
Doc.

**RECREATION STUDY
AND GUIDE 1976**

RECREATION STUDY AND GUIDE FOR HAYWOOD COUNTY

MAY, 1976

The preparation of this report was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
State Library of North Carolina

<https://archive.org/details/recreationstudyg1976unse>

RECREATION STUDY AND GUIDE FOR HAYWOOD COUNTY

PREPARED FOR:

Haywood County, North Carolina
County Commissioners

Harold D. Long, Chairman
William R. Allen
Frank D. Bradshaw

PREPARED BY:

Haywood County Planning Board

W. M. Green, Jr., Chairman
Ed Duckworth
S. H. Lane
Helen Lankford
Neil McKinnish
Joe Medford
Raymond Miller
George Trostel
Jim Winfrey
Cecil Muse

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
PROVIDED BY:

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

George W. Little, Secretary

Division of Community Assistance

Robert S. Ewing, Director

Local Planning and Management Services
Section

Billy Ray Hall, Chief

Western Field Office, Asheville, N. C.

Alan Lang, Chief Planner
Charles Hedgepeth, Planner-in-Charge
Hermon Rector, Draftsman
James Thompson, Draftsman
Kay Dotson, Stenographer
Phyllis Hipps, Stenographer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.	1
Planning for Recreation	
TRENDS AND GENERAL OBJECTIVES	3
The Growing Interest	
An Overview of Existing Facilities	
The Basic Questions	
Basic Recreation Goals	
THE COUNTY'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN PROVIDING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES	5
The National County Recreation and Parks Policy Statement	
The State Recreation Policy for Local Governments	
PHYSICAL SETTING.	9
POPULATION.	13
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	17
RECREATION STANDARDS: DETERMINATION OF NEED.	21
Standards Defined	
The Classification of Recreation Areas	
EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEEDS	27
An Inventory	
Recreation Area Needs	
SPECIAL FACILITIES.	41
Swimming Pools, Tennis Courts and Other Facilities	
ROBERTSON MEMORIAL YMCA ,	45
OTHER RECREATION AREAS.	47

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
PROGRAMS.	51
Needs and Potential Activities	
SUMMARY OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEEDS.	53
NON-RESIDENT USE OF MUNICIPAL RECREATION FACILITIES	55
RECREATION IN OTHER COUNTIES.	57
A Comparison	
Budget Estimates	
RECOMMENDATIONS	61
Areas of Immediate Concern	
LONG TERM PROGRAMS.	71
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAYWOOD COUNTY RECREATION DEPARTMENT 1975-1990 . .	83
The Recreation Department by 1990	
SUMMARY	85
APPENDICES (A-G).	87
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	113
SUGGESTED READING	115
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	116

MAPS

		<u>Page</u>
Map 1	Regional Setting, Haywood County.	11
Map 2	Proposed Community Centers and Neighborhood Playgrounds or Parks	65
Map 3	General Indoor Recreation Facilities.	75
Map 4	Major Recreation Facilities: Existing and Proposed	77
Map 5	Proposed Location of County Fairground.	81

TABLES

Table 1	Population Distribution and Trends Haywood County 1950 - 1990	14
Table 2	Annual Average Work Force Estimates, Haywood County 1966 - 1970	18
Table 3	Family Income - Haywood County, 1970.	19
Table 4	School Facilities: Haywood County	29
Table 5	Municipal Recreation Facilities	31
Table 6	Class II and Commercial Recreation Facilities	33
Table 7	Natural Environment Areas	38
Table 8	Recreation Organization in Selected Counties	59

FIGURES

Figure 1	Recommended Haywood County Recreation Program Administrative Structure	62
Figure 2	A Line Department	72

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

An orderly plan is indispensable to the future of recreation in Haywood County. The plan and recommendations on the following pages outline existing and future needs of the residents of the County for recreation programs and facilities. Recommendations are made as to how these needs may be met.

Planning, however, is a continuous process, and, while this plan represents an effort to determine both existing and future needs, it should be periodically reviewed and revised. Human needs change and plans change with them.

The recreation plan and recommendations in this report are based primarily on an analysis of the social, economic, and political data for Haywood County that influence local preferences and that provide insights into the recreation needs of this area. An inventory of existing recreation facilities, programs, and opportunities both public and private is included. This inventory consists of public owned facilities, private and semiprivate facilities, outdoor and wildlife opportunities, school facilities, and current recreation and sports programs.

Recreation, however, is much more than a list of facilities and programs. It is a strong community force that contributes to better living. It has a definite purpose and is distinct and separate from, but related to, other public services.

A county with a constructive county wide recreation program and adequate facilities is a better county in which to live and it is the type of county in which people want to live. Recreation programs and facilities are definite economic assets to a county as they serve the existing population and help to create the environment in which new people and industries seek to locate.

In a recent survey taken in the State of North Carolina, the citizens use their recreation time as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Pleasure driving	1
Sightseeing	2
Picnicking	3
Playing outdoor games	4
Viewing outdoor games	5
Swimming - other than pool	6
Nature walk	7
Swimming - pools	8
Fishing	9
Bird watching	10
Golf	11
Hunting	12
Visiting historic sites	13
Camping	14
Power boating	15
Biking	16
Tennis	17
Water skiing	18
Horseback riding	19
Mountain climbing	20
Target shooting	21
Visiting zoos	22
Viewing cultural exhibits	23
Attending outdoor concerts & dramas	24
Rock hunting	25
Ice skating	26
Canoeing - exercise	27
Wildlife photography	28
Sailing	29
Archery	30
Showing horses - ring	31
Hiking - pack	32
Snow skiing	33
Trap shooting	34
Canoeing - view scenery	35

SOURCE: North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Recreation Division, 1972.

TRENDS AND GENERAL OBJECTIVES

TRENDS AND GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Haywood County at present does not provide any public outdoor or indoor recreation services to its citizens. Interest in recreation is no less real in Haywood County than in other parts of the country where the surge of interest in recreation has created an unprecedented demand for facilities and programs at all levels of government.

Many factors have contributed to this growth in interest. The population growth rate, higher per capita income, increased mobility, and the amount of leisure time available are all important aspects of the growth of interest in recreation.

The four municipal governments and citizens within these communities--Canton, Clyde, Hazelwood, and Waynesville--have taken the lead in responding to their residents' demands for recreation with varying levels of accomplishment.* The Town of Waynesville maintains a full-time recreation department complete with year-round programs, an excellent base of physical facilities, plans for expansion, and a full-time director. The Town of Canton provides its citizens with a summer program and director with activities centered at the Canton Memorial Park. Clyde has a Recreation Committee that has recently proposed plans for a major recreation facility for the Clyde area. Hazelwood has no formal recreation organization but maintains a community park and is considering the acquisition of additional property for recreation use. The YMCA in Canton offers a complete year-round program of indoor and outdoor activities.

The private sector is also well represented in the recreation picture for the County with six golf courses, lakes, open areas, amusements, and other general forms of recreation. Vast areas of the County are reserved in national parks, national forests, and wilderness areas.

*Maggie has recently been incorporated as the fifth town in the County.

So, where does the County fit into the recreation situation that exists today? What are the responsibilities of the County to its citizens in providing recreation opportunities? What responsibility does the County owe to the municipalities providing the existing recreation facilities well used by County residents? What should be the goals and objectives of the County not only for the present but for the future in providing for the recreation needs of its people?

These are the basic questions that must be considered prior to the formulation of organizations or the development of recreation facilities by the County.

Generally speaking, the goal of the recreation program in Haywood County is to provide a diverse range of activities for all residents of the County. This program should be conducted on a year-round basis and should be a balance of indoor activities and outdoor activities; of quiet and active opportunities; and of physical and intellectual pursuits. The program should be concerned not only with the amount of recreation available but with the quality of the experience.

The following general objectives for a County recreation program are suggested:

1. Recreation opportunities shall be equitably distributed throughout the County to provide opportunities for all.
2. The County shall cooperate fully with the Towns of Clyde, Canton, Hazelwood, and Waynesville and with the County Board of Education and with others concerned with providing recreation opportunities, in establishing a county wide recreation organization to coordinate existing opportunities and to properly plan for and implement future needs.

THE COUNTY'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY
IN PROVIDING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

THE COUNTY'S ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY
IN PROVIDING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

To best answer the questions of what the role and responsibility of the Haywood County government is in providing recreation opportunities, an excerpt from the "National County Recreation and Parks Policy Statement" as prepared and adopted by the National Association of County Officers (NACO) of which Haywood County is a member is presented:

The excerpt is as follows:

"...It is the purpose of this National County Recreation and Parks Policy to suggest some guidelines by which county government in the United States may contribute toward effective utilization of leisure by participating in the provisions of a balanced program of public parks and recreation."

COUNTY ROLE

"The special role of the county should be to acquire, develop and maintain parks and to administer public recreation that will serve the needs of communities which are broader than the local neighborhood or municipality, but less than state-wide or national in scope."

"In addition, the county should plan to coordinate local neighborhood and community facilities with the cooperation of the cities, townships, and other intra-county units, and should cooperate in state and federal planning and coordination activities."

"Finally, where there is no existing unit of local government except the county to provide needed local neighborhood or municipal facilities and programs, the county should provide such facilities and programs, utilizing county service districts, local assessments, and other methods by which those benefited will pay the cost."¹

To further define the county role, the NACO policy statement continues by comparing the county's role with the recreational functions of other levels of government and the private sector as follows:

"THE COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS"

"COUNTIES should encourage, through planning, consultation and other services, the provision of adequate local neighborhood and community facilities and programs by municipalities, townships, and other intra-county units of government. Municipal and county governments should step up their efforts to secure open space and recreation areas, particularly in and around urban centers."

¹National County Recreation and Parks Policy, prepared by the National Association of County Officers, Revised 1971.

"THE COUNTY AND STATE GOVERNMENT"

"Every state should acquire, develop, maintain, and administer park and recreation facilities and programs which provide values for the benefit of the entire state. In addition, every state should provide enabling legislation, if necessary, so that counties and other local governments have full authority to provide a balanced program of park and recreation services and to finance it adequately. North Carolina has excellent recreation enabling legislation."

"The states should also provide technical assistance to local governments in their park and recreation endeavors and, where possible, financial incentives and should give help in securing federal funds for these purposes to assist them in accelerating their park and recreation programs. The states should consult formally with the local governments involved, from the inception of the planning process, and before deciding to acquire or withdraw lands from local tax rolls for state park and recreation programs."

"THE COUNTY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT"

"The National Association of County Officials endorses the basic recommendation (of the bipartisan recreation groups) that one of the primary responsibilities for adequately meeting the nation's recreation and park demands lies with "private enterprise, others with the states, and local government" and that the role of the federal government should not be one of domination, but of cooperation and assistance in meeting the local recreation and park needs."

"THE COUNTY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR"

"Counties should cooperate with and support in every way possible the efforts of private business and of charitable, service and civic organizations to acquire and appropriately manage recreation sites which serve public needs. County government should recognize its own basic and very important responsibilities in the provision of areas, facilities, and program, and should act to serve the recreation needs of its people."²

Haywood County does have a responsibility to fulfill recreation needs which are not being met by the municipal level, the state level, or the private sector and to fully coordinate existing facilities within the County for their most effective use. To further emphasize this responsibility, the Recreation Enabling Law of North Carolina (Chapter 160A, Article 18) has declared that the state recreation policy for local governments should be as follows:

²Ibid.

"The lack of adequate recreational programs and facilities is a menace to the morals, happiness, and welfare of the people of this State. Making available recreational opportunities for citizens of all ages is a subject of general interest and concern, and a function requiring appropriate action by both State and local government. The General Assembly therefore declares that the public good and general welfare of the citizens of this State require adequate recreational programs, that the creation, establishment, and operation of parks and recreation programs is a proper governmental function, and that it is the policy of North Carolina to forever encourage, foster, and provide these facilities and programs for all citizens."

From this statement, it is shown that the State of North Carolina has become concerned with the lack of recreation facilities and services; and therefore, wants local governments to establish programs that will fill the present void which, except for more urban areas, is statewide in scope. (See Appendix A.)

In summary, Haywood County does have a role and responsibility in providing for the recreational needs of its citizens.

PHYSICAL SETTING

PHYSICAL SETTING

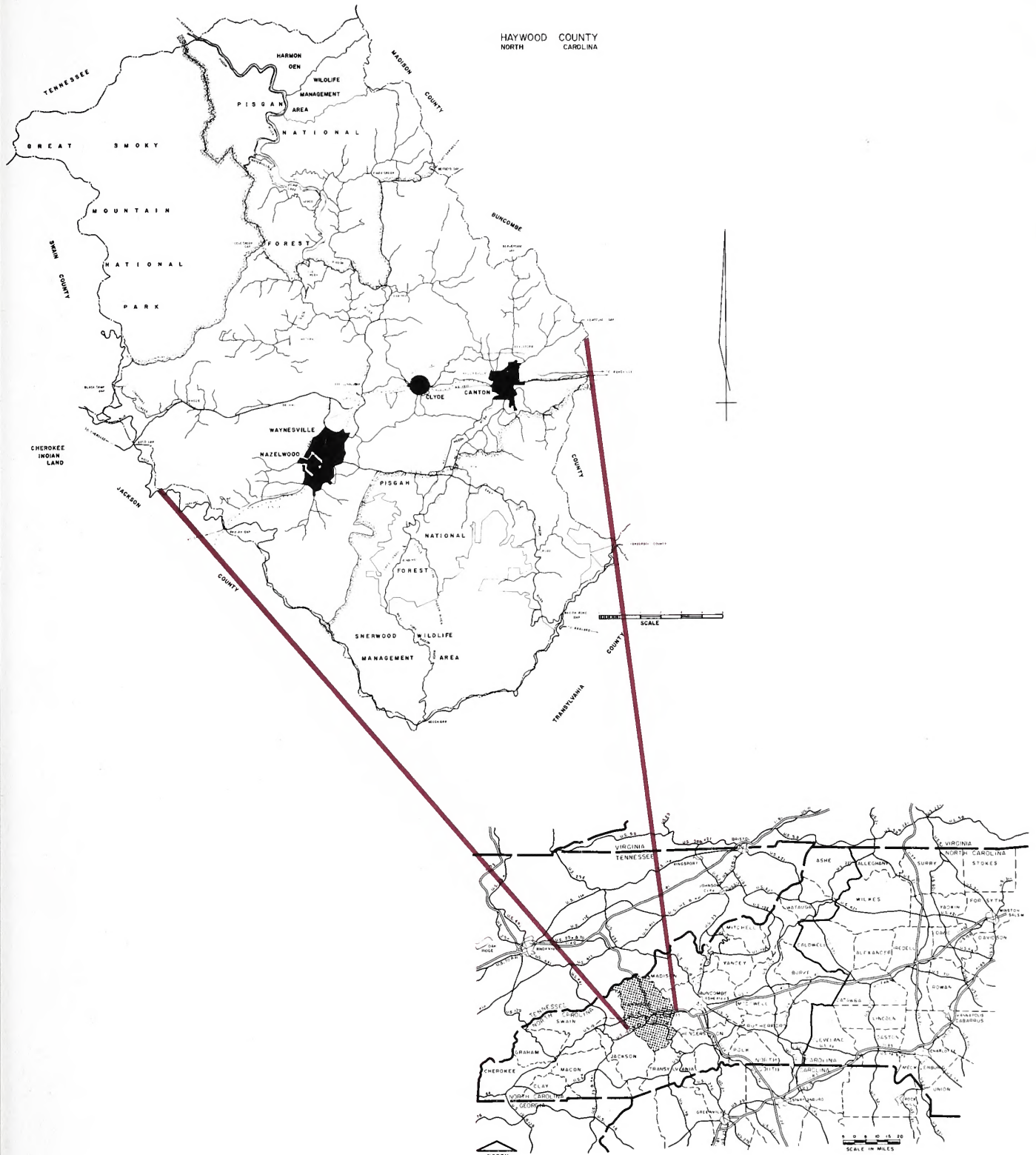
Haywood County is located in the western portion of North Carolina within the Blue Ridge Province of the Appalachian Complex (Map 1). The County consists of 543 square miles of rugged mountains, rolling foothills, and fertile valleys. Elevations range from 1,400 feet at Waterville on the Pigeon River to 6,621 at the crest of Mount Guyot.

The County is bounded on the east by Asheville and Buncombe County, to the south by Transylvania County, to the south and west by Jackson County, to the west by Swain County, and to the north by the State of Tennessee.

A more complete description of the physical setting of Haywood County may be found in the Land Use Plan, Haywood County, Western North Carolina Regional Planning Commission, 1964 and the Land Development Plan Update: Haywood County, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, 1973. The U. S. Soil Conservation report, An Appraisal of Potential for Outdoor Recreational Development: Haywood County, 1972, should also be consulted for insight into the physical characteristics of Haywood County and their impact on recreation.

REGIONAL SETTING

MAP I



POPULATION

POPULATION

Unlike many areas of Western North Carolina the population of Haywood County has continued to expand during the last twenty years. Projections are that the population will grow from 41,710 in 1970 to 48,769 by 1990; a projected increase of 14.52 percent.¹ Projections also indicate that County population will increase by 8.26 percent between 1970 and 1980 from 41,710 to 45,158.²

Population growth in the County has occurred primarily in the Beaverdam, Clyde, and Waynesville Townships. In 1970 these three townships had 77% of the total population. The projections for population growth show these three townships to be the areas where increase will occur. The Waynesville Township is projected to have the largest population increase from 1970 to 1980, from 16,955 to 18,800.

Steady growth has been recorded in the Pigeon Township between 1950 and 1970 while population increases have been recorded in the East Fork, Ironduff, and Ivy Hill Townships between 1960 and 1970. Population in the other townships has steadily declined since 1950 (Table 1).

The four municipalities in the County have a combined population of 14,603 or 35% of the total population in 1970. A steady increase is projected for these towns through 1990.

The heavily populated areas of the County are readily accessible along Highways 19, 23, 276, and I-40. Considering the topography of the County, outlying areas have relatively easy access into the towns and adjoining areas.

¹Land Development Plan Update: Haywood County, N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, 1973.

²U. S. Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970.

Table 1
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS
HAYWOOD COUNTY 1950-1990

Townships	Projected*						1970 Density per Sq. Mile
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	Total Area	
Haywood County	37,631	39,711	41,710	45,158	48,769	551.0	75.7
Beaverdam Twp.	11,609	11,969	11,468	12,538	13,471	45.5	252.0
Cataloochee Twp.	223	116	107			10.7	1.0
Cecil Twp.	641	426	418			56.5	7.4
Clyde Twp.	2,173	2,620	3,086	3,399	3,782	13.5	228.6
Crabtree Twp.	1,017	851	794			36.9	21.5
East Fork Twp.	1,306	1,295	1,362			49.5	27.5
Fines Creek Twp.	1,197	905	692			65.9	10.5
Ironduff Twp.	597	495	645			11.9	54.2
Ivy Hill Twp.	1,598	1,470	1,779			42.6	41.8
Jonathan Crk. Twp.	1,126	928	803			21.0	38.2
Pigeon Twp.	2,792	3,150	3,460			25.4	136.2
Waynesville Twp.	12,990	15,220	16,955	18,800	21,040	64.7	262.1
White Oak	362	266	141			10.0	14.1

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1950-1970. *N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

Table 1 (Continued)
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS
HAYWOOD COUNTY 1950-1990

Municipalities	1950	1960	1970	Projected	
				1980	1990
Canton	4,906	5,068	5,158	5,786	6,319
Clyde	598	680	900	993	1,098
Hazelwood	1,769	1,925	2,057	2,329	2,636
Waynesville	5,295	6,159	6,488	7,235	8,117

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1950-1970. * N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

The single largest age group in Haywood County are those from 0-14 years of age² Forty percent of the County's population is less than 4 years of age, 39% are from 25 to 54 years of age, and 21% are 55 years or older. Looked at another way, over half of the County's population (23,678) is 34 years of age or younger. However, the 55 and over segment is sizeable and all too often neglected when different types of recreation facilities and programs are considered.

In summary, Haywood County has a centralized area of population where major recreation facilities should be located. Future development of major facilities should occur in the Clyde and West Waynesville/Hazelwood areas. Secondary facilities such as community centers and neighborhood playgrounds should be developed in outlying areas. All facilities and programs should take into consideration the differing needs of the population according to age.

²Ibid.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economic conditions of an area contribute significantly to the recreation preferences of the population. The economy of Haywood County was discussed in some depth in two previously published reports: The Economy of Haywood County, 1963, Western North Carolina Regional Planning Commission and Land Development Plan Update: Haywood County, 1973, N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources. Information presented in this report is for review and insight into the general economy of Haywood County as it may pertain to recreation facilities and programs.

The economic base of Haywood County is oriented toward the manufacturing industries (Table 2). In 1972, there were 5,610 persons employed in manufacturing industries while 4,190 were employed in non-manufacturing, 1,820 were in public administration, and 1,180 were in agriculture. Since 1969, there has been a decrease in manufacturing employment and a slight increase in non-manufacturing employment. The agricultural employment in the County has decreased by almost 1,000 persons since 1963.

Traditionally, the more people in manufacturing and non-manufacturing, or public administration the greater the demand for recreation. Areas that are primarily agricultural, on the other hand, traditionally express limited demands for formal recreation programs.

A breakdown of family income within the County is given in Table 3. The median family income for families in Haywood County was \$7,687 in 1970. This is considerably higher than that of Region A (the Lead Regional Organization of which Haywood County is a member).

Not only are incomes rising, but the long-term trend toward a shorter work week continues nation wide, dropping from over 45 hours per week in 1941 to less

Table 2

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF WORK FORCE ESTIMATES
HAYWOOD COUNTY 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Civilian Work Force	13,560	13,850	14,210	14,380	14,740
Unemployment, Total	430	430	320	290	580
Rate of Unemployment	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.0	3.9
Employment, Total	13,130	13,420	13,890	14,090	14,160
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	10,370	10,770	11,370	11,610	11,720
Manufacturing	5,430	5,640	5,950	6,130	5,820
Lumber and Wood	100	100	90	90	100
Furniture	620	680	660	660	490
Stone, Clay, and Glass	50	40	50	50	50
Other Manufacturing	4,660	4,820	5,150	5,330	5,180
Nonmanufacturing	4,940	5,130	5,420	5,480	5,900
Construction	480	460	470	390	420
Trans., Comm., and Public Util.	230	220	240	230	240
Trade	1,590	1,610	1,690	1,780	1,950
Fin., Ins., and Real Estate	190	200	210	220	240
Service	1,010	1,100	1,120	1,170	1,250
Government	1,410	1,500	1,650	1,650	1,760
Other Nonmanufacturing	30	40	40	40	40
All Other Nonagricultural Employment	1,250	1,420	1,280	1,240	1,200
Agricultural Employment	1,510	1,420	1,280	1,240	1,200

SOURCE: North Carolina Work Force Estimates, North Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1972.

Table 3
FAMILY INCOME
HAYWOOD COUNTY, 1970

Family Income	Number of Families by Family Income	Percentage in Each Family Income Bracket
Under \$1,000	338	2.91
1,000 - 1,999	759	6.53
2,000 - 2,999	798	6.86
3,000 - 3,999	827	7.12
4,000 - 4,999	822	7.07
5,000 - 5,999	1,042	8.96
6,000 - 6,999	1,019	8.78
7,000 - 7,999	1,097	9.44
8,000 - 8,999	1,003	8.63
9,000 - 9,999	912	7.84
10,000 - 11,999	1,250	10.74
12,000 - 14,999	1,061	9.13
15,000 - 24,999	579	4.98
25,000 - 49,999	102	.88
50,000 - or more	15	.13

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970.

than 40 hours today. Equally significant is that the average number of weeks of paid vacation time has doubled during the same period. Labor economists expect these trends to continue, and foresee 32 hour work weeks by 1985 (3-day weekends), and one to two months annual paid vacation. These trends all point to increasing leisure time barring unforeseen economic disaster.

Because of the increasing amount of leisure time, increasing incomes, and growing population of Haywood County, the need and justification for giving a higher priority to recreation needs can clearly be understood.

RECREATION STANDARDS: DETERMINATION OF NEED

RECREATION STANDARDS: DETERMINATION OF NEED

Recreation standards are simply a method for acquiring some insight into the recreation needs of an area. The strict application of acreage and facility standards to any given locality fails to reflect its socio-economic character, financial capabilities, topographical restraints, land availability, distribution of existing recreation facilities and other factors related to the development of a locality's recreational potential. Recreation standards have proven over the years to be an effective point of reference from which to evaluate the recreation needs of a community.

The 1970 Outdoor Recreation Plan for the State of North Carolina and the 1972 North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Area Inventory utilize the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation classification system for the broad categorization of the recreation facilities in the State. The system involves six classifications, the first two are generally applicable to the intensive use recreation facilities operated by local governments, and the latter four are more applicable to recreational facilities and open spaces of regional significance.

The BOR classification system was selected for use in evaluating existing recreation development in Haywood County.

Class I, High Density Recreation Areas

These include neighborhood parks, playgrounds, tot lots, park-playground combinations and community parks. A standard of 8.75 acres per 1,000 urban population divided among the above sub-categories is considered the minimum acceptable acreage.

Tot Lot: Designed for use by pre-school children, the tot lot is particularly desirable for areas lacking individual back yards. Playground apparatus should be safe and simple, scattered near an open play area provided for games. Seats or benches should be located in a quiet area in full view of the remainder of

the tot lot for parents accompanying children and for passive activities. Fencing around the area is recommended.

Given the rural character of the Region, the need for this type of facility is rather limited.

Neighborhood Park: This facility is designed for all ages, primarily for passive recreation. The park should enhance the aesthetic quality of the surrounding area. Shrubbery, tables and benches, a shaded area and walkways are minimum requirements with such features as play equipment, toilet facilities, an all weather court, and a wading pool or fountain is desirable. This type of facility would be more useful in the built-up areas of the County than in the outlying areas.

Neighborhood Playground: This facility is designed primarily for children 5 to 15 years of age, with limited opportunities for persons of all ages. The playground should include a paved area for court sports such as basketball, tennis, and skating, playground apparatus, a shaded area with benches and table for passive recreation such as crafts, story telling or reading, ball fields and a small parking area. A lighted area or areas are desirable for evening use. Ideally the playground should be located in the geographical center of the area it is designed to serve. A site adjacent to an elementary school is also considered desirable. The greater the density, the heavier the traffic in proximity to the playground and the more frequent the non-residential uses in the area, the smaller the service area should be. A fully developed playground should contain

at least five or six acres although smaller sites are certainly preferable to no site.

Playground-Park Combination: The functions of the playground and the park are being integrated into a single recreation area with increasing frequency. In such a case the site should be increased accordingly. The development and utilization of school recreation areas to serve community recreation needs for playground and park space holds particular appeal for communities with limited recreation facilities, available sites, and a dispersed population.

Community Park: Junior and senior high schools frequently offer ideally located sites with adequate acreage (a minimum of twenty acres is desirable) for the development of a community park. The service area of the community park should include a population of approximately 10,000 with separate parks for each additional 20,000 persons. The community park should be readily accessible to the area served. Facilities recommended include regulation size athletic fields, a multi-purpose hard surface court, tennis courts, and a shaded area for picnicking or passive recreation. A recreation building and swimming pool are desirable.

Class II, General Outdoor Recreation Areas

These include less intensely developed recreation areas than Class I, easily accessible to urban areas for such recreational activities as golf, fishing, nature walks, picnicking, skiing, and swimming. A standard of 10

acres per 1,000 population is considered the minimum acreage requirement. While the commercial sector offers significant recreational opportunities in this class, the following facility is generally provided by the public sector.

County Park: The location of a county park is usually more rustic with greater topographical variation than the sites found in Class I. The park should be as centrally located as is feasible in view of the desired topography and low-density recreation activities. Regardless of location, it should be accessible to all sections of the county. A minimum of 20 acres is recommended although a park site extending into the hundreds of acres is desirable when the land is available.

Facilities should include a recreation center and swimming pool, a wooded picnic area, picnic shelters, a multi-purpose hard surface court, tennis courts, athletic fields, and play apparatus. Where the size of the site permits, camping facilities, nature trails, and hiking trails are desirable. It is preferable to retain at least 25% of the site in its natural state.

Class III, Natural Environment Areas

Classified for their natural setting, such sites are more remote from population concentrations than those in Classes I and II. Light facility development in harmony with the topographical variation and the aesthetic quality of the site, may be carried out for such activities as camping, hiking, swimming, picnicking, boating, fishing, and mountaineering. State parks,

wildlife refuges and national forests fall under this classification.

The site should be of significant size for public use without serious alteration of the natural setting. A minimum of 500 acres is recommended for the maintenance of a variety of small animals, with 1,000 acres or more recommended if animals such as deer are desired.

A standard of 20 acres per 1,000 population has been set as the minimum acreage necessary to meet the public need for recreational opportunities of this class.

Opportunities for the acquisition of recreation land under Class IV, V, and VI depend primarily upon the extent to which natural or historic areas of significant quality and interest exist within the Region. Therefore, no acreage minimums have been established. The comparison of regional acreage figures in each class with state and national averages is a useful measure in the evaluation of regional recreational opportunities in some instances.

Class IV, Unique Natural Areas

Included under this classification are those natural areas with exceptional topographical features, rare flora and fauna, and outstanding scenic beauty. These characteristics make them irreplaceable, and their preservation of utmost interest.

Class V, Primitive Areas

Included in this class are the wild and untouched areas far removed from the effects of man's presence felt in most rural areas of the country. Land designated as a wilderness area should necessarily be of significant size to assure the continuation of the state of wilderness despite its limited use by man. Recreational development should be limited to the construction of trails.

Class VI, Historic and Cultural Sites

Class VI sites should exhibit historical or cultural heritage of significant local, state, or national interest to merit restoration or preservation. The recreation development should accommodate sightseeing and academic interest in the significance of the site, while preserving the site in its original state as much as possible.

EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEEDS

EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEEDS

Class I, High Intensity Recreation Areas

Haywood County

As previously stated, Haywood County does not maintain or administer any recreational facilities or areas. However, the distribution of population in the County and the physical characteristics of the area indicate the feasibility of a recreation system using school recreation sites and facilities as a core for recreation development of the Class I type, especially in the outlying areas of the County.

The Recreation Section of the North Carolina Department of Natural & Economic Resources has the following to say about the use of school facilities for general recreation:

"There has been some North Carolina thought and action given to planning and constructing recreation facilities and school plants adjacent to each other. This can be advantageous to the community if the recreation department has its needed buildings and areas and the school has its required building and areas. Some joint use of outdoor areas can, with planning, serve both groups. This requires agreement of both groups prior to any acquisition or construction. A written statement of policy concerning the acquisition, construction use, maintenance, and operation of the jointly held areas should be developed and signed by the policy level of the school system and the recreation department (county government)."

The complete text of this statement is found in Appendix B along with a suggested agreement between the County government and the Board of Education (Appendix C).

Two existing schools which readily lend themselves to this type development--although limited because of the small size of the respective sites--are the Fines Creek Elementary School and the Maggie Valley Elementary School. Both are well located to serve an outlying area of the County and both are scheduled to be phased out by the Board of Education. Either would make an ideal community center or neighborhood playground (Table 4: School Facilities). More discussion

of the potentials and needs for outlying community centers or parks will be presented later in this report.

Table 4 is a list of the schools in Haywood County, their gross potential recreation acreage enrollment, and the existing facilities for recreation use at each school.

The total area for potential recreation use represented by the Haywood County school sites is 261.6 acres. According to the standard of 8.75 acres for each 1,000 population, the County should have 367.5 acres of Class I recreation land (using 42,000 as the population for the County). This standard applies to urban or built-up areas but will be used in discussing Class 1 recreation areas in this report.

This does not, however, present a true picture of the need for Class 1 recreation space in the County, as the acreage for school sites includes the area of the building, support facilities, and other areas not suited for recreation. The true need is difficult to determine, but an analysis of this need will be developed as the report progresses.

The Towns of Canton, Clyde, Hazelwood, and Waynesville each own and operate Class 1 recreation facilities as listed in Table 5.

The total Class 1 recreation acreage in Haywood County as represented by school sites and the above municipal facilities is 304.6 acres. An additional 62.9 acres are needed for the County to achieve the desired, although theoretical, standard at the present population level.

Based on a population of 14,600 for the built-up or urban area of the County, the desired acreage for Class 1 recreation is 127 acres. This figure is just for the Towns of Canton, Clyde, Hazelwood, and Waynesville which have at present 43 acres of Class 1 recreation area all together. Eighty-four additional acres are needed to meet the desired standard for the urban areas of the County.

Table 4

SCHOOL FACILITIES: HAYWOOD COUNTY

Name of School	Acreage	Enrollment (1974-1975)	Recreational Facilities	Comments and Recommendations
Beaverdam	6.0	207	Auditorium, Playground	Building well located for Community Center, High potential for development of Neighborhood Playground.
Bethel	17.9	1,041	Auditorium, Gymnasium, Lighted Ball Field	High potential for development of Community Park.
Canton Junior High	13.0	833	Auditorium, Gymnasium, Lighted Football Field & Stadium, Lighted Baseball Field	Adjacent to Memorial Recreation Park, Town of Canton--Fields used by Pisgah High School for Football and Baseball Programs.
Central	9.1	512	Playground, Cafetorium	Built in 1953--Additions in 1966 Potential for Neighborhood Playground.
Clyde	13.6	534	Auditorium, Gymnasium, Playground, Ball Field--Clyde Gymnasium & Old High School Field (Lighted)	Clyde Gymnasium, old high school field, Penland Home and Penland Property (10 acres) offers high potential for County Park.
Crabtree-Ironduff	18.9	225	Auditorium, Gymnasium, Playground	High potential for development of Neighborhood Playground and Community Center.
Fines Creek	6.5	110	Auditorium, Gymnasium, Playground	School Board plans to close this school. Limited acreage but well located for Community Center or Neighborhood Playground.
Rock Hill	8.5	205	Gymnasium, Playground	School Board plans to close this school. High potential for development as Community Center and Neighborhood Playground.

Table 4 (Continued)

SCHOOL FACILITIES: HAYWOOD COUNTY

Name of School	Acreage	Enrollment (1974-1975)	Recreational Facilities	Comments and Recommendations
Hazelwood	10.9	677	Auditorium Gymnasium Playground	Located in vicinity of Hazelwood Community Park.
Junaluska	23.0	525	Auditorium, Gymnasium, Playground, Amphi-theater	New School. Opens for 1975-1976 School Year.
Maggie	4.1	133	Auditorium	School Board plans to close this school. Limited acreage but well located for Community Center and Neighborhood Play-ground.
Morning Star	5.5	173	Gymtorium	School Board plans to close this school. Potential for Neighborhood Park.
North Canton	12.0	483	Gymtorium, Playground	Built in 1966 - Potential for Neighborhood Park.
Penn Avenue	4.0	243	Gymtorium	School Board plans to close this school. Potential for Neighborhood Park.
Pisgah High School	30.0	939	Gymnasium, Auditorium, Ball Field/Athletic Field, Two All Purpose Courts (tennis & basketball)	Supports major high school recreation program.
Tuscola High School	43.0	1,147	Gymnasium, Auditorium, Two all purpose courts (Basketball & tennis), Track	Supports major high school recreation program.
Waynesville Jr. High	35.6	1,750	Gymnasium, Lighted Football Field & Stadium, Baseball Field (Lighted)	Fields used by Tuscola High School for football and baseball programs.
Total School Enrollment--		9,737		

Table 5

MUNICIPAL RECREATION FACILITIES

Name of Facility	Acreage	Recreational Facilities	Comments
Hazelwood Community Park	4.5 (approx.)	Lighted baseball field, rest rooms, concessions, spectator stands	Used by Tuscola High School for baseball games as well as other baseball organizations in Hazelwood, & Waynesville. Owned by Town of Hazelwood.
Town Park (Clyde)	1.5 (approx.)	Playground equipment, grills, restrooms, picnic shelter and tables	Owned by Town of Clyde.
East Street Park (Waynesville)	6.0	Boy Scout Hut, Playground Equipment, Picnic Shelter, Tables & Grills	Owned by Town of Waynesville.
Chesnut Park (Waynesville)	6.0	Open Areas & Stream. Picnic Tables	Owned by Town of Waynesville.
Sulphur Springs Park	1.0	Historic Site, Spring Pavillion, Open Area & Stream	Owned by Town of Waynesville.
Waynesville Recreation Park	18.0	Swimming Pool, Bath house, Snack Bar, Tennis Courts, 2 Baseball Diamonds, Picnic Facilities, Stables, Horseshoe Ring, Playground Equipment, etc.	Owned by Town of Waynesville.
Memorial Recreation Park	6.0	Swimming Pool, Bath house, Snack Bar, Two Tennis Courts, Picnic Facilities, Playground Equipment, Two Baseball Diamonds (in vicinity) Multi-purpose Court	Owned by Town of Canton.

The Town of Waynesville has acquired an additional 53 acres (Medford Farms and Underwood Estate) for future development including a civic center. In 1970 the Charles Graves Organization consulting firm prepared a Master Plan for Recreation for the Town of Waynesville. This plan details the future expansion possibilities for recreation in Waynesville.

The Town of Hazelwood is considering the purchase of a 15 acre track within the town limits for recreation use. This land is in the floodplain of the Pigeon River and construction of buildings is limited by local ordinance and flood insurance regulations.

Class II, General Outdoor Recreation Areas

Outside of the commercial sector, the BPOE baseball field in Waynesville, and the Sunburst Park (U. S. Department of Agriculture) there are no recreation areas in Haywood County that could be assigned to this category.

The Clyde Recreation Commission and the Haywood County Board of Education have discussed the sale of the Clyde Gymnasium and old high school football field (totaling 10 acres) to the recreation commission for development into a facility comparable to the Memorial Recreation Park in Canton and the Waynesville Recreation Park. Additionally, the Clyde Recreation Commission hopes to acquire another ten acres and house (the Penland property and house). With County participation this site (totaling 17 acres) could be developed into a County Park well located in respect to the population distribution in the County.

Table 6 is a listing of the private and commercial recreation facilities in Haywood County that are considered for the purposes of this report as General Outdoor Recreation Areas (Class II).

Table 6

CLASS II AND COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES

Name	Acreage	Recreational Facilities	Ownership	Comments
Lake Junaluska Golf Course	210	Nine hole golf course	Lake Junaluska Assembly	Private club--available to public on fee basis
Maggie Valley Country Club and Golf Course	142	Eighteen hole golf course, swimming, tennis, dining & lodge	Private	Available on fee basis
Springdale Country Club and Lodge	603	Eighteen hole golf course, tennis, dining and lodge	Private	Available on fee basis
Waynesville Country Club		Eighteen hole golf course, swimming, tennis, dining & lodge	Private	Available on fee basis
Mountain Valley Golf Club		Eighteen hole-3 par--golf course	Private	Available on fee basis
Mountain View Golf Course		Eighteen hole golf course	Private	Available on fee basis
Tuscola Riding Stables		Horseback Riding	Private	Available on fee basis

Name	Acreage	Recreational Facilities	Ownership	Comments
Utah Mountain Riding Stables		Horseback Riding	Private	Available on fee basis
KOA-Smokies East Campground		Camping, Trout Fishing	Private	Campsites & trailer sites
Moonshine Creek Campground		Camping, General Recreation, Trout Fishing	Private	Campsites, trailer sites and showers
S and S Riding Stables		Horseback Riding	Private	Located above Maggie Valley Country Club & Golf Course
Little Ranch Camp- ground		Camping	Private	Campsites and showers
Rowlands Campground		Camping	Private	Campsites
Fies Campground	12	Camping	Private	Campsites and showers
Laurel Bank Campground	18	Camping--one acre pond for fishing	Private	Campsites, trailer sites and showers
Sugar Creek Safari Camp	70	Camping	Private	Campsites and showers
Village Campground	27	Camping	Private	Campsites, trailer sites and showers--closed

Name	Acreage	Recreational Facilities	Ownership	Comments
Swayne Harkins Pond	18	2 acre fishing pond	Private	16 acres of open land
Sugar Cove Campground		Camping	Private	Closed
Presley's Campground	17	Camping, swimming pool	Private	Available on fee basis
Rainbow Trout Farm	2	One acre fishing pond	Private	Available on fee basis
Crawford Creek Camp-ground	7	Camping and swimming	Private	Campsites
Ghost Mountain Camp-ground		Camping	Private	Campsites & trailer sites
Teague Campground		Camping	Private	Campsites
Meadowbrook Travel and Trailer Park		Travel trailer sites & general recreation	Private	Cottages, apartments & motel
Riverside Campground		Camping	Private	Available on fee basis
Shoalcreek Campground		Camping, Swimming Pool	Private	Campsites

Name	Acreage	Recreational Facilities	Ownership	Comments
Guy's Campground		Camping	Private	Campsites
Twin Brook Resort	12	Swimming Pool, General Recreation	Private	Kitchenette Apartments
Camp Junaluska		Campsites	Private	Campsites & Trailer Sites
Camp Adventure		Campsites	Private	Campsites & Trailer Sites
Cataloochee 1098 Ski Slopes & Ranch		Winter Skiing, Swimming, Fishing, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Dining & Lodge	Private	Available on a fee basis
Queens Farm & Dude Ranch		Horseback Riding, General Recreation	Private	Available on a fee basis
Sunburst	10	Natural Forest, Camp- ing, Picnicking, Hiking, Fishing & Nature Studies	Public	
BPOE Ballfield (Waynesville)		Baseball Diamond	Semi-Private	Used for community programs

The above listing of commercial general recreation areas include golf courses, campgrounds, fishing ponds, resorts, riding stables, and ski slopes. All are available on a fee basis for daily use or for the use of overnight or vacation lodgers. Their existence is dependent to a large degree on the tourist trade, especially the campsites and resorts. The 10 acre Sunburst area is well used by local people as is the BPOE ballfield.

Haywood County is well endowed with golf courses, six in number. They are available for play by local residents willing to pay the price. A public course should be placed low on the scale of proprieties for future recreation development by county or municipal governments.

Class II, general recreation area development in the public sector should be directed initially toward the creation of a County Park in the Clyde area. Land and some facilities are already available and the location is ideal for a major recreation facility.

According to the BOR standards, Haywood County should have approximately 420 acres of Class II recreation areas. Golf courses and other commercial facilities well exceed the figure in acreage which makes this desirable figure difficult, if not impossible, to apply to the County. The development of a county park in Clyde, however, could be the first step for public participation in this class of area with the acquisition and development of other low-density and special purpose recreation facilities to follow in the years ahead.

Class III, Natural Environment Areas

Natural Environment Areas cover a vast area of Haywood County totaling some 146,838 acres or 42 percent of the total area of the County. Table 7 is a listing of these areas.

Table 7

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREAS

Name	Acreage	Recreational Facilities	Ownership	Comments
Blue Ridge Parkway	3,159.1	Scenic drive, picnic facilities & hiking	U. S. Park Service	53.5 miles of Parkway in Haywood County
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	60,494	Natural forest, camping, fishing, hiking & hunting, nature studies	U. S. Dept. of Interior	The Cataloochee Area has limited access by roads & trails. No hunting in the area.
Harmon Den Wildlife Management Area	15,000	Natural forest, camping, fishing, hiking, & nature studies	U. S. Forest Service	
Pisgah National Forest	40,256	Natural forest, camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, & nature studies	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	
French Broad National Forest	27,929	Natural forest, camping, fishing, hiking & nature studies	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	

The Appalachian Trail runs along the northern boundary of Haywood County at the Tennessee State line and of course is used for hiking.

Class IV, Unique Natural Areas

No areas have been assigned to this category in the County.

Class V, Primitive Areas

The Shining Rock area in the southern part of the County along the Blue Ridge Parkway in the Pisgah National Forest is a wilderness area. Hiking, camping, fishing and hunting are allowed but the area is designated to remain as is.

Class VI, Historic and Cultural Sites

The Asbury Trail which runs from the northwest area of the County to Clyde was used by Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Church in his travels from Tennessee to provide services for the early settlers of the County. The Shook House in Clyde was where he conducted services.

The Asbury Trail and Shook House along with the Methodist Museum in Lake Junaluska constitute the designated historic and cultural sites in Haywood County. The museum contains the most complete collection of manuscripts, Bibles, and historic data on John and Charles Wesley to be found. Perhaps other areas could be designated historic sites of local interest upon consultation with people knowledgeable of local history.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Special recreation facilities include such things as swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses, gymnasiums, and community center buildings. Standards for these facilities are difficult to develop; there being many variables to consider. Standards developed for this report reflect conditions in Haywood County and are considered to offer a reasonable guide for the future in developing additional facilities.

There are two swimming pools in Haywood County open to and owned by the public. They are located at the Canton Memorial Park and the Waynesville Recreation Park which reported an annual attendance in 1974 of 20,000 and 40,000 respectively. About 90 percent of this attendance was recorded during the months of June, July, and August; the three months during which the pools are open.

The Robertson Memorial Y.M.C.A. pool is available for a small charge or as a result of membership and is used primarily (75 percent of attendance during 1974) during the winter months; October through March. The Y.M.C.A. will be discussed separately later in this report.

Using a standard of one 25-meter publicly owned swimming pool for each 10,000 people in the County, two additional pools are needed at present population levels. The Canton and Waynesville pools usually become overcrowded on a given day, and the need for two additional pools in the County is justified by the usage figures (at the Waynesville pool, approximate average daily usage is by 200 people). It is recommended that one of these additional pools be built in the Clyde area and the other be located in the West Waynesville/Hazewood area. It is also recommended that design of these pools be such as to allow for enclosure so that they may be used for year-round programs.

There are presently twelve tennis courts at publicly owned facilities in the County. Using a standard of one tennis court for every 2,000 people, nine additional courts are needed for the existing population.

Location of Tennis Courts

<u>Name of Facility</u>	<u>Number of Courts</u>
Canton Memorial Recreation Park	2
Waynesville Recreation Park	4
Pisgah High School (All Purpose Courts)	2
Tuscola High School (All Purpose Courts)	2
Haywood Technical Institute	2

There are six golf courses in the County of which none are publicly owned. These courses are available to the public on a fee basis.

Gymnasiums, baseball/softball fields, and fall sports fields are adequate in number for the County according to a standard of one gymnasium or field for every 5,000 people. There are a total of thirteen gymnasiums (excluding two armories in the County) and thirteen team sports fields (baseball, softball, or football). Five of these fields are lighted.

However, seasonal usage of gymnasiums or sports fields creates a demand that apparently is not adequately met. This situation could be made better by lighting two additional fields and by better organization and coordination of the use of existing fields and gymnasiums.

The Y.M.C.A. could be considered as a community center in Canton and is certainly a major indoor recreation facility in the County. The Town of Waynesville has under consideration the construction of a major community center and indoor recreation facility at the Waynesville Recreation Park. Two facilities of this type are needed in the County according to a standard of one major, general purpose, indoor recreation facility for each 25,000.

The East Waynesville Elementary School is being used as a community center primarily for day-time, youth oriented programs. The old school facility at Cruso is being used as a community center maintained by area residents and is representative of the type facility that the County should try to create in other areas of the County. The armory in Canton and the one in Waynesville offer portential for use as community centers and general indoor recreation use.

It is recommended that the County take steps to develop community centers and playgrounds in the outlying areas of the County using existing school facilities where possible as a base. Fines Creek, Maggie, Bethel, Waterville, Beaverdam, Crabtree-Ironduff, Saunook, and Rock Hill are suggested areas for such development. The Morning Star and Penn Avenue School sites in Canton should be developed as neighborhood parks.

It is also recommended that as new special facilities are developed and existing facilities expanded, more attention be given to providing special recreation devices for the older segment of the population. These might include shuffleboard, horseshoes, and areas of passive recreation.

ROBERTSON MEMORIAL YMCA

ROBERTSON MEMORIAL YMCA

The Robertson Memorial YMCA is located on a three acre tract in downtown Canton. The YMCA offers a complete range of indoor activities from swimming and basketball to an adult health club and meeting rooms. The YMCA enjoys a close working relationship with the Canton Recreation Commission and offers recreation programs year-around including a summer camp, Camp Hope.

The YMCA director estimates that forty percent (40%) of the participants in the YMCA sponsored activities are county residents from outside the Canton corporate limits. During the school year the YMCA sends a bus to each elementary school in the County once a week to bring children to the YMCA for an organized afternoon program. With two or three schools participating each day between five hundred and six hundred children participate in this program each week.

The YMCA also provides bus transportation for groups and organizations on a rental basis. The YMCA director has expressed his desire for the YMCA to be reorganized as a county facility. The director also stated that the YMCA was not operating at capacity and could readily accommodate additional usage and members.

During the six months from April through September (1974) only 25 percent of the total attendance for the year was recorded by the YMCA. Much greater use could be made of these excellent facilities especially during this season.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent of Attendance</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent of Attendance</u>
October	12	April	3
November	12	May	4
December	12	June	5
January	15	July	7
February	12	August	3
March	12	September	3
	<u>75</u>		<u>25</u>

Under a county wide, coordinated recreational program, the County could well make more effective use of the facilities offered by the YMCA to the benefit of not only County residents but also to the YMCA which apparently is in need of additional revenues.

OTHER RECREATION AREAS

OTHER RECREATION AREAS

Lakes and Reservoirs

There are no lakes or reservoirs in Haywood County open to the public for general water-based recreation activities. Two of the three lakes in the County are privately owned and restricted; Lake Logan (100 acres and Lake Junaluska (200 acres). Lake Logan is owned by the Champion Paper Company and is reserved for use by their employees and guests. Lake Junaluska is reserved for those who reside at Lake Junaluska and guests of the Lake Junaluska Assembly.

The third lake, Waterville (Walters Lake), is used by Carolina Power and Light Company and is not considered suitable for fishing by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service due to the chemical content of the water.¹

The Town of Waynesville hopes to call for bids in September, 1975, on the construction of a dam in the watershed area at the head of Allens Creek. Because this is a watershed area, recreation use will be at most limited.

The Soil Conservation Service reports that there are 41 potential sites of 5 acres or more in the County. The largest site available is estimated at 200 acres. Fishing for cold water species (trout) is considered high and for warm water species (bass, bream, crappie, etc.) medium.

The Soil Conservation service report has a complete analysis of fishing potential in the County including the 328 miles of trout streams in the County. Also included is a listing of the above mentioned potential impoundment sites, their location, and other pertinent data.

¹An Appraisal of Potential for Outdoor Recreational Development, Haywood County, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, 1972.

Champion Paper Company Property

Willet's Tract is a 4,000 acre woodland with more than 100 acres of logging roads owned by Champion Paper Company. It is located in Jackson County just south of U. S. 19-23 between the Haywood County line and the Town of Sylva. The Haywood Trail Riders (an organization of horse riders from Haywood, Buncombe, and Jackson Counties) and an organized motorcycle trail riding group recently obtained the use of this property for their activities.

This arrangement is an interesting example of the benefits derived through cooperation between private concerns and recreation groups to say the least. The company feels that the presence of organized groups will cut down on damage caused by the use of the land by unauthorized individuals.

Commercial Attractions

A major tourist attraction and traffic generator is Ghost Town in the Sky (Maggie Valley) which is an amusement park. Other tourist oriented recreation concerns in Maggie Valley are the Maggie Valley Playhouse (dancing), Maggie Valley Carpet Golf, Old Smoky Indian Museum, and Soco Garden Zoo.

There are two drive-in theaters in the County (Hazelwood and Waynesville) and one walk-in theater in Waynesville. The County has one bowling alley in Clyde.

Churches

The churches of Haywood County offer meeting facilities and recreation for their congregations. Several of the churches provide outside activity areas, a game or club room for team activities, ping-pong, and sponsor meeting and/or discussion groups. Some of the churches actively participate and sponsor Scout groups and provide meeting space for private organizations.

Boy & Girl Scouts

The Boy Scouts of America, through the Daniel Boone Council, is very active in Haywood County with Cub Scout Packs (8,9, and 10 year olds), Scout Troops (11,12, and 13 year olds), and Explorer Troops (for 14 year olds and older). Not only is the regular scouting program presented to these boys, but an outstanding camp--Camp Daniel Boone on the Pigeon River at Little Cast Fork--is offered.

The Girl Scouts are served by the Pisgah Council and provides programs for Brownies, Juniors, Cadets, and Seniors from ages 7 through 17. A day camp site has been loaned during the summer months from the Lake Junaluska Assembly. Girls also camp at Camp Pisgah which is owned and operated by the Girl Scout Council.

Summer Camps

Summer camps in Haywood County--in addition to the above--are the 80 acre Skyland Camp; a private camp for girls that offers a complete recreation program and the 125 acre Camp Hope which is owned and operated by the Robertson Memorial Y.M.C.A. in Canton. Camp Hope also offers a complete recreation program including a swimming pool.

4-H Clubs

The 4-H Club is very active in Haywood County and offers a wide range of programs and activities for its members.

PROGRAMS

PROGRAMS

The Waynesville Recreation Department sponsors a year-round recreation program for boys, girls, men, and women. Canton has a program during the summer months. The YMCA also offers year-round programs.

Football and Little League are sponsored by the municipalities, citizen groups, private organizations, and the YMCA. Industrial leagues are also active in the County.

In general, however, programs are youth oriented and are active in nature. As a part of the overall County recreation program, much can be done in broadening the range of available programs to provide for passive recreation and for the development of special interests and hobbies. The potential choice of less active programs--for the elderly or the young--is great, and future development should definitely call for the organization of a varied offering for programs highly sensitive to the desires of Haywood County's citizens.

Considerable interest has been generated in the creation of a museum at Haywood Technical Institute. This museum would be primarily a collection of local artifacts, crafts, and cultural expressions. As a program the museum could foster the retention of dying skills and provide valuable insights into the cultural heritage of Haywood County and Western North Carolina.

A well-balanced county recreation program should include activities from the following fields:

1. Arts and Crafts
2. Dancing
3. Dramatics
4. Music
5. Reading and Story-Telling
6. Nature and Outing
7. Social Events (Teen Centers)

8. Sports and Games
9. Recreation Travel
10. Volunteer Services
11. Special Events

The program should serve all individuals in the county regardless of age, sex, and religion. The needs of special groups such as the aged, the physically handicapped, and the mentally handicapped should be given special consideration.

There are many ways to present and utilize these activities through:

1. Contests
2. Tournaments
3. Leagues
4. Annual Events
5. Demonstrations
6. Festivals
7. Group Activities
8. Clubs
9. Pageants
10. Exhibits
11. Holiday Celebrations
12. Weekly and Monthly Informal Events

While the element of competition will add zest to these activities, the success of the program depends upon the element of shared experiences. Men and women, as well as boys and girls, find personal growth and social development in such situations as these, where their talents, tastes, and imagination may be displayed and compared, challenged, and admired.

A creative recreation program channels the natural abilities of the members of the community into experiences which benefit both the individuals and the society of which they are an integral part.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEEDS

SUMMARY OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEEDS

In terms of surrounding counties, Haywood County through the recreation facilities provided by the four municipalities, the Federal government, and the private organizations is well equipped with recreation facilities and programs. The County, however, does not participate in the development or maintenance of these existing facilities.

The County is beginning to give consideration to recreation, however. A "Fact Finding Committee" on recreation has been organized and plans to hold public hearings in the County to gain insight into the wants and recreation needs of the people.

The most pressing recreation problem in the County is not availability of facilities--although additional facilities are needed--but the organization of all those concerned with recreation into a county wide force to more effectively and efficiently use existing facilities and to provide for coordinated planning for future development.

NON-RESIDENT USE OF
MUNICIPAL RECREATION FACILITIES

NON-RESIDENT USE OF
MUNICIPAL RECREATION FACILITIES

The potential problems created by excessive use of recreation facilities owned by the municipalities by non-residents provides an extra degree of stimulus for Haywood County to start a recreation organization. In this case a non-resident would be a person with legal residence outside the corporate limits of a municipality offering recreation facilities and services. For example, the Waynesville Recreation Director estimates that 40% or more of those using the facilities at the Waynesville Recreation Park are non-Waynesville residents.

During 1971 a survey was conducted by mailing a questionnaire to 55 full time municipal recreation directors in North Carolina. This survey is the subject of A Survey of Non-Resident Usage of Municipal Recreation Services, Division of Recreation, North Carolina Department of Natural & Economic Resources, February, 1971.

Ninety percent of the municipalities responding to this survey indicated that they were experiencing at least a certain amount of difficulty from non-residents. Five municipalities indicated that they have an agreement or contract with a county or another municipality to provide recreation for non-residents. Twelve indicated that they receive funds or facilities for recreation from a county or another municipality.

Although these figures are out of date they do indicate a concern with a problem that is growing and that surely calls for action on the part of the Haywood County government, as existing publicly owned recreation facilities in the County are owned and operated by the four municipalities.

Municipalities have in some cases been forced to consider the following types of restrictions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Total City Residents Only | D. Time Restrictions for Non-Residents |
| B. Yearly Fee for Non-Residents | E. City Residents First. |
| C. Activity Fee for Non-Residents | |

RECREATION IN OTHER COUNTIES

RECREATION IN OTHER COUNTIES

Of the 100 counties in North Carolina, 68 are providing some form of recreation service. Budgeted funds range from \$1,500 to over \$300,000 for these counties. Forty-one counties have a full-time recreation director.

Thirty counties have appropriated general revenue sharing funds for recreation with the amount ranging from \$1,000 to \$300,000.

Twenty-seven counties hold title to recreation property and 38 counties conduct their own recreation programs. Twenty-five other counties operate their recreation programs through agreements with municipalities. Eight of these have a joint effort involving the county and one or more municipalities.

Table 7 shows the basic organizational and budgeting data for the selected Western North Carolina counties surrounding Haywood County. Total funds budgeted by these counties range from \$7,250 to \$305,000. All but Clay and Graham Counties have full time recreation directors. All but Clay and Graham hold title to recreation property.

A complete analysis of county recreation in North Carolina is provided in the County Recreation and Parks Report, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, March, 1974, and County Recreation and Park Services Study for Fiscal Year 1974-1975, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

In a regional setting the cost per capita for recreation varies from \$.80 to \$4.62. Per capita expense for recreation in Transylvania County was \$2.59 (FY 1974-1975) and in Jackson County it was \$1.46.

Transylvania has fewer people and a higher median income (\$8,048) than Haywood County (\$7,687) while Jackson County has fewer people and a lower median income (\$5,934). Haywood County has a per capita income of \$2,289; for Jackson County \$1,921; and for Transylvania County \$2,356.

If Haywood County were to spend \$2.00 per capita for recreation--more than Jackson County, but less than Transylvania County--the total budget would exceed \$80,000 initially and approach \$100,000 during the next 15 years if population projections hold true.

Sources of funds for recreation for the listed counties include General Revenue Sharing Funds, monies from the County General Fund, money from Alcoholic Beverage Control, recreation fund balances, and interest collection.

The Recreation Enabling Law is included in the Appendix of this report. It is now possible for counties to spend tax monies to establish, support, and maintain public parks and programs or public recreation without going to a referendum for public approval.

The initial budget for Haywood County Recreation Department would include salary for a director (\$9,500-\$12,000), secretary, office space, supplies, and equipment. Funds would also be necessary for some form of participation in existing programs and in providing support for local acquisition and development either underway or being considered (See Appendix G).

From this start, budget requirements would build as recommended facilities and programs are initiated, but taper off as facilities come into use and initial acquisition and development costs are met.

A first-year budget estimate under the organizational structure suggested later in the report is as follows:

Administration

Director of Recreation	\$12,000
Secretary	4,800
Office Equipment and Supplies	3,500
Insurance (Dependent on Local Policy)	150
Retirement, Social Security, Etc. (Dependent on Local Policy)	1,250
Vehicle Allowance	1,000
Telephone	<u>300</u>
	\$22,950

Table 8

RECREATION ORGANIZATION IN SELECTED COUNTIES

County	Recreation Commission	Full-Time Director	Recreation Property	Municipal Agreement	Population	Recreation: Cost Per Capita	Recreation Director Salary	Total Budget (FY 1974-75)
Buncombe		X	X	X	148,500	2.04	\$12,000	\$305,000
Henderson	X	X	X		43,500	.80	13,500	36,848
Transylvania	X	X	X	X	19,800	2.59	9,708	51,512
Madison	X	X	X	X	16,000	1.87	11,500	30,000
Cherokee	X	X	X		16,330	3.10	8,520	50,381
Clay					5,180	1.39	NA	(74) 7,250
Graham	X				6,562	4.62	NA	(74) 30,300
Swain	X	X	X	X	9,700	2.32	NA	(74) 22,500
Jackson	X	X	X		23,300	1.46	9,792	34,250

SOURCE: County Recreation and Parks Report, N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, March, 1974.
 County Recreation and Parks Services Study for Fiscal Year 1974-1975, N. C. Department of Natural
 and Economic Resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific recommendations are for areas of immediate concern which could be accomplished in the near future and for long-term programs to provide direction for recreation development in Haywood County during the next fifteen years.

Areas of Immediate Concern

1. Develop a county wide administrative structure for recreation in Haywood County and provide adequate funding.

The suggested administrative structure for Haywood County initially is termed the joint agreement procedure whereby the County and municipal governments would formally contract jointly to provide park and recreation services. (See Appendices D and E.) The governments would agree to financially support such services and formulate a Joint Recreation Commission. Under the terms of the agreement the County and municipal governments would have to reach agreement on appointments to the Joint Recreation Commission and approve the budget. Such action could become part of the agenda for the Council of Governments that meets on a regularly scheduled basis in the County.

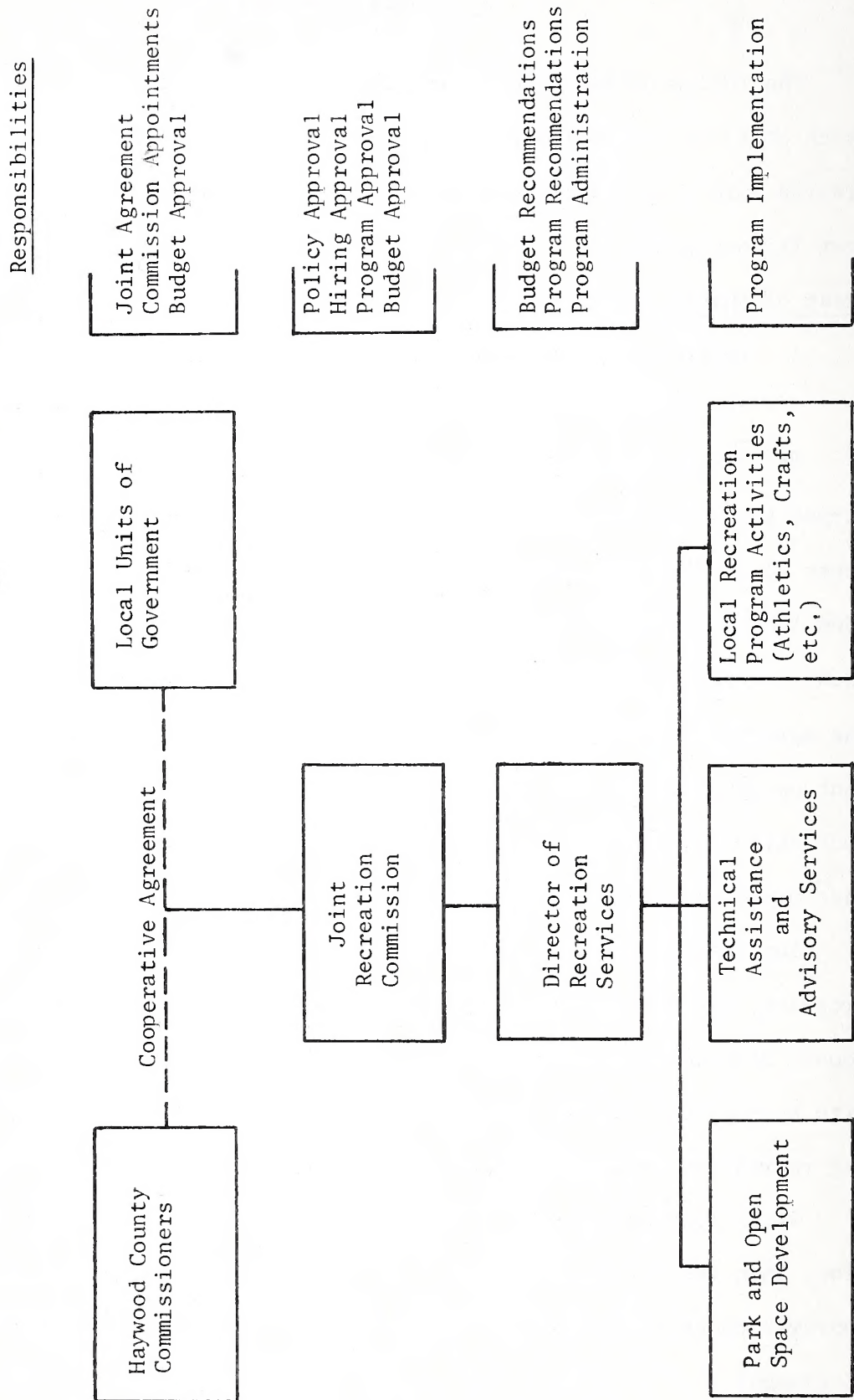
The Joint Recreation Commission would have authority over policies, hiring programs, and formulating budgets for approval by the units of government. A county director would have to be hired--the most important step--and be charged with budget and program recommendations and with administering programs. Existing recreation organizations would be augmented not replaced by the arrangement.

It is recommended that if the County desires to adopt this form of organization, then the joint commission structure should be adopted so as not to require approval on every policy or administrative matter by each participating unit of government.

A diagram for the administrative structure of a joint commission of recreation is shown on Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

RECOMMENDED HAYWOOD COUNTY RECREATION PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE
A JOINT (EFFORT) COMMISSION



SOURCE: Division of Community Assistance and Recreation Division.

It can be determined through study of Figure 1 that the County would be participating directly in local recreation programming, a factor not recommended by the NACO policy statement. This procedure, however, has been followed successfully in other areas of North Carolina.

If this administrative structure were adopted the County and municipalities should select for the recreation commission five citizens at large, one clergyman, one industrial representative, one representative from the YMCA, and one full time recreation director employed by a municipality for a total of nine members. Such a membership would enhance county wide representation, incorporate into recreation guidance concerned interests outside of government, and provide the Commission with sufficient technical expertise.

2. That the County as a part of the overall recreation program enter into formal agreement with the County Board of Education for the use and development of school facilities for recreation.

The School Park Concept

Increasingly there is growing interest in the joint use of school facilities by recreation and school agencies. While it is recognized that the school plant is designed primarily for the education of children and that school authorities have first demand on the use of such facilities, some communities have successfully planned jointly for the use of school property. In some cases recreation departments have participated with school boards in the acquisition of land.

In some communities a desirable arrangement has been worked out whereby the recreation department becomes responsible for maintaining certain areas for the schools. The details of such an arrangement should be covered in a written agreement. It is also desirable for the recreation department to participate in the planning and development of school sites in this situation.

The school park concept is not the total answer to the problem of providing recreation areas and facilities; however, it can augment a program of land acqui-

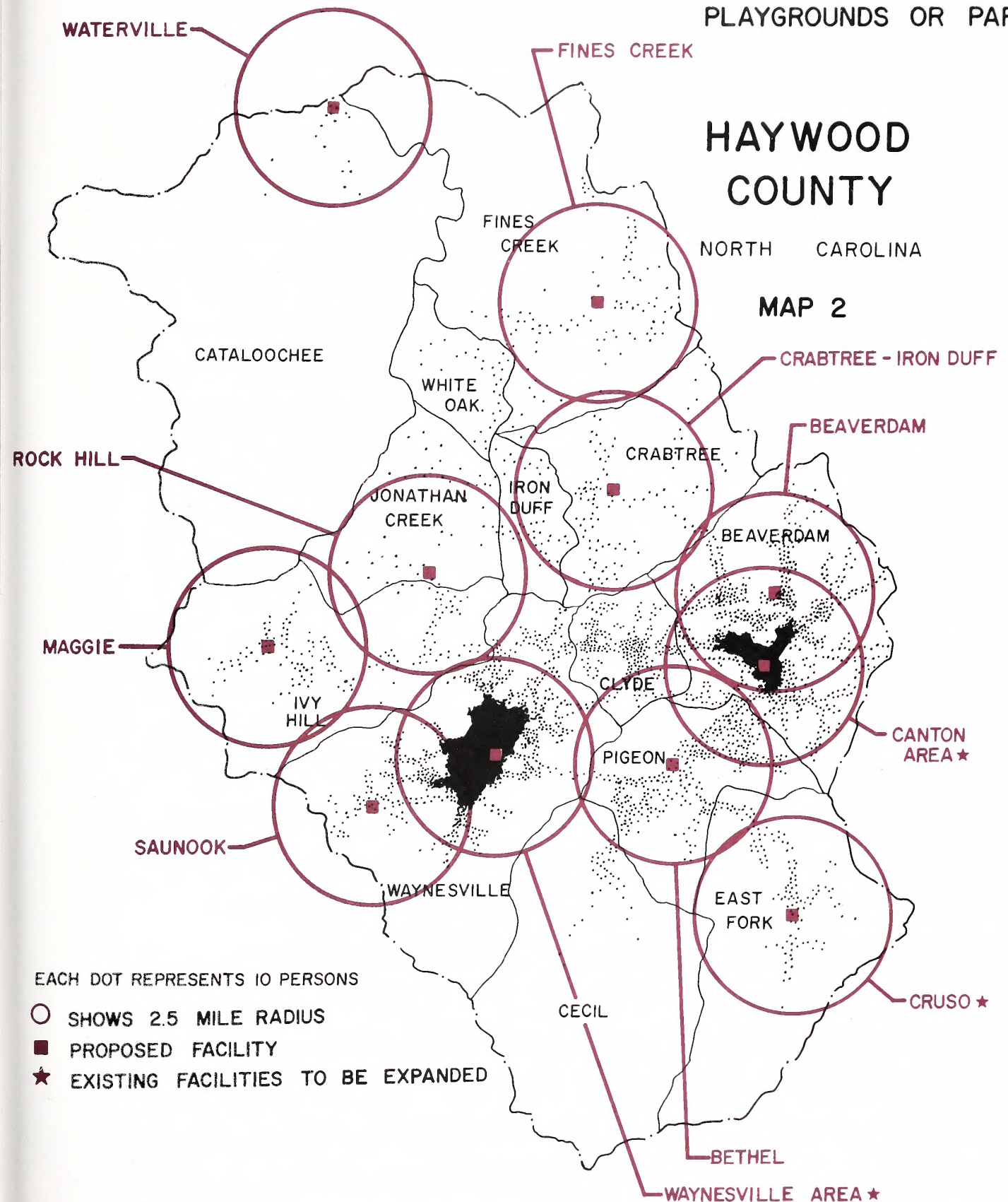
PROPOSED COMMUNITY CENTERS AND NEIGHBORHOOD

PLAYGROUNDS OR PARKS

HAYWOOD COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

MAP 2



sition and development and can be mutually beneficial to both school and park authorities.

The following sites (Map 2) are specifically recommended for consideration:*

Fines Creek**	Community Center & Neighborhood Play-ground
Maggie**	Community Center & Neighborhood Play-ground
Crabtree-Ironduff	Community Center & Neighborhood Play-ground
Beaverdam	Community Center & Neighborhood Play-ground
Rock Hill**	Community Center & Neighborhood Play-ground
Morning Star**	Neighborhood Park & Community Center
Penn Avenue** (Canton)	Neighborhood Park & Community Center
Bethel	Community Center & Park-Playground Combination

*Such facilities should also be developed in the Waterville and Saunook areas where old school buildings have been disposed of. The Cruso area maintains a community center in the old Cruso School.

**School Board plans to phase out these schools.

3. That the County encourage and assist in any way possible the Clyde Recreation Commission in establishing a major recreation facility in the Clyde area.

The Clyde Recreation Commission has approached the County School Board with a proposal to purchase the Clyde Gymnasium and the seven acres surrounding it. They have also made initial inquiries into the purchase of the adjacent ten acre Penland property. Plans are for developing this seventeen acre property into a recreation facility with swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball fields, football field, gymnasium (existing), picnic areas, and activities for senior citizens. Additionally the 150-year-old Penland home which is on the proposed property would be renovated and turned into a meeting place for senior citizens and other groups. The possibility of obtaining grants for developing

these plans is being explored.

The development of a recreation facility of this magnitude and at this location would fit ideally into the desired pattern of recreation development in the County. It would provide one of three needed pools that should suffice for the population of Haywood County through 1990 and add other needed items--tennis courts, passive recreation areas, and a community center--to the inventory of county recreation facilities.

The County should take action to support this project as soon as possible.

4. A citizen's "Fact Finding Committee" on recreation has been formed to find out the wants, desires, and needs for recreation in Haywood County. This committee will hold public meetings in various parts of the County for citizens to express their views.

It is recommended that the findings of this committee be incorporated in the overall recreation plan of the County.

5. The County should apply for Land and Water Conservation Funds and Department of Housing and Urban Development grants to assist in park development, (Appendix F)

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides for 50% grants to states for planning, acquisition, and development of recreation areas and facilities. This program is funded through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on a state level and is administered by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. These agencies will participate in the development of almost any form of outdoor public recreation facilities or support facilities.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development offers several programs that the County is eligible to participate in.

For a complete listing of such programs see Federal Assistance for Recreation and Parks, published by the National Recreation and Parks Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

6. The County should take necessary steps to encourage or require future subdividers for residential development to designate play areas or park space of a size commensurate to the subdivision size.
7. That the County should continue to make use of the excellent facilities offered by the Robertson YMCA, should include YMCA representation in county recreation matters, and should encourage the use of the YMCA on a county wide basis.
8. The County should encourage the participation of local farmers in recreation facilities loans through the Farmers Home Administration.

Recreation enterprises that may be financed include campgrounds and equipment, horseback riding stables, swimming facilities, tennis courts, shooting preserves, vacation cottages, lakes and ponds for boating and fishing, golf courses, hunting facilities, target ranges, and several other special recreation facilities that would be useful and--hopefully--affordable by large numbers of Haywood County residents.

The County should encourage the use of this program through publicizing its existence and the possible benefits to be derived by supplementing farm income.

LONG TERM PROGRAMS

LONG TERM PROGRAMS

Specific recommendations to meet the recreation needs of the County through 1990 are as follows:

1. The establishment of a single county-wide recreation department that is a regular part of the county government--a line organization--answerable and responsible to the County Commissioners. This would give more county wide direction and purpose to the recreation program and enhance the continuation of recreation development in the County.

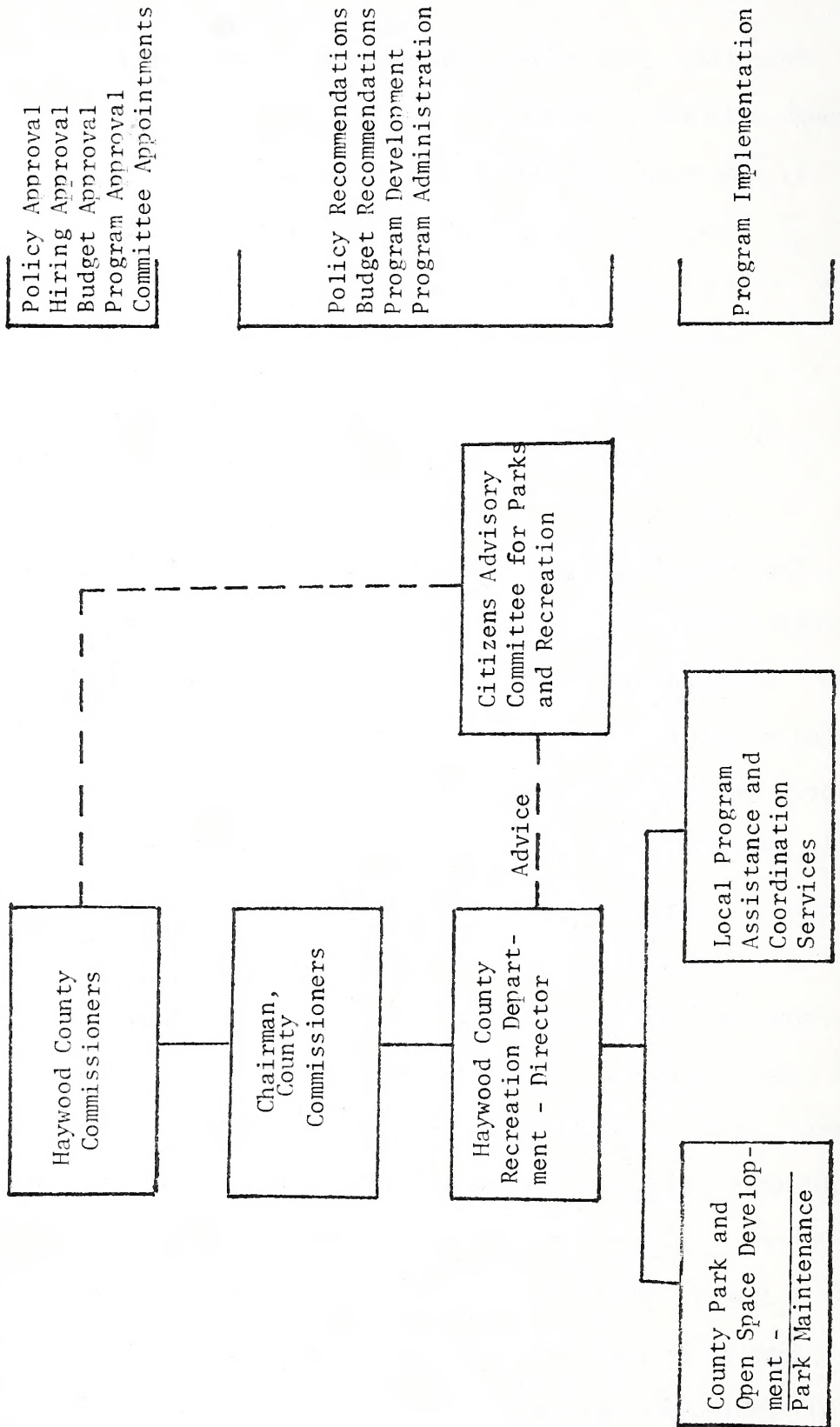
A Line Department

The establishment of a line county department for recreation is probably the most efficient means available to implement a county wide recreation program. Sole responsibility and authority for funding and final policy decision-making rests with the County Commissioners with advice from a Recreation Advisory Committee. The Director of Recreation previously appointed under the joint agreement would be responsible to the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the day-to-day operations of the Department.

To assist the Director in formulation of specific and general programs or policies for recommendation to the County Commissioners, it is recommended that the Director, with the Commissioners' approval, be empowered to appoint an advisory committee of interested and capable county citizens. This committee would have no decision-making authority except to make recommendations to the Director on programs or policy development.

A diagram of this recommended line department proposal is shown on Figure 2.

Implied in this type of organization for Haywood County is the incorporation of all public recreation facilities and programs into a County operated and maintained system. This, of course, would require rather drastic changes in



SOURCE: Division of Community Assistance and Recreation Division

the existing structure of things where the municipalities own, operate, and maintain their own facilities and programs.

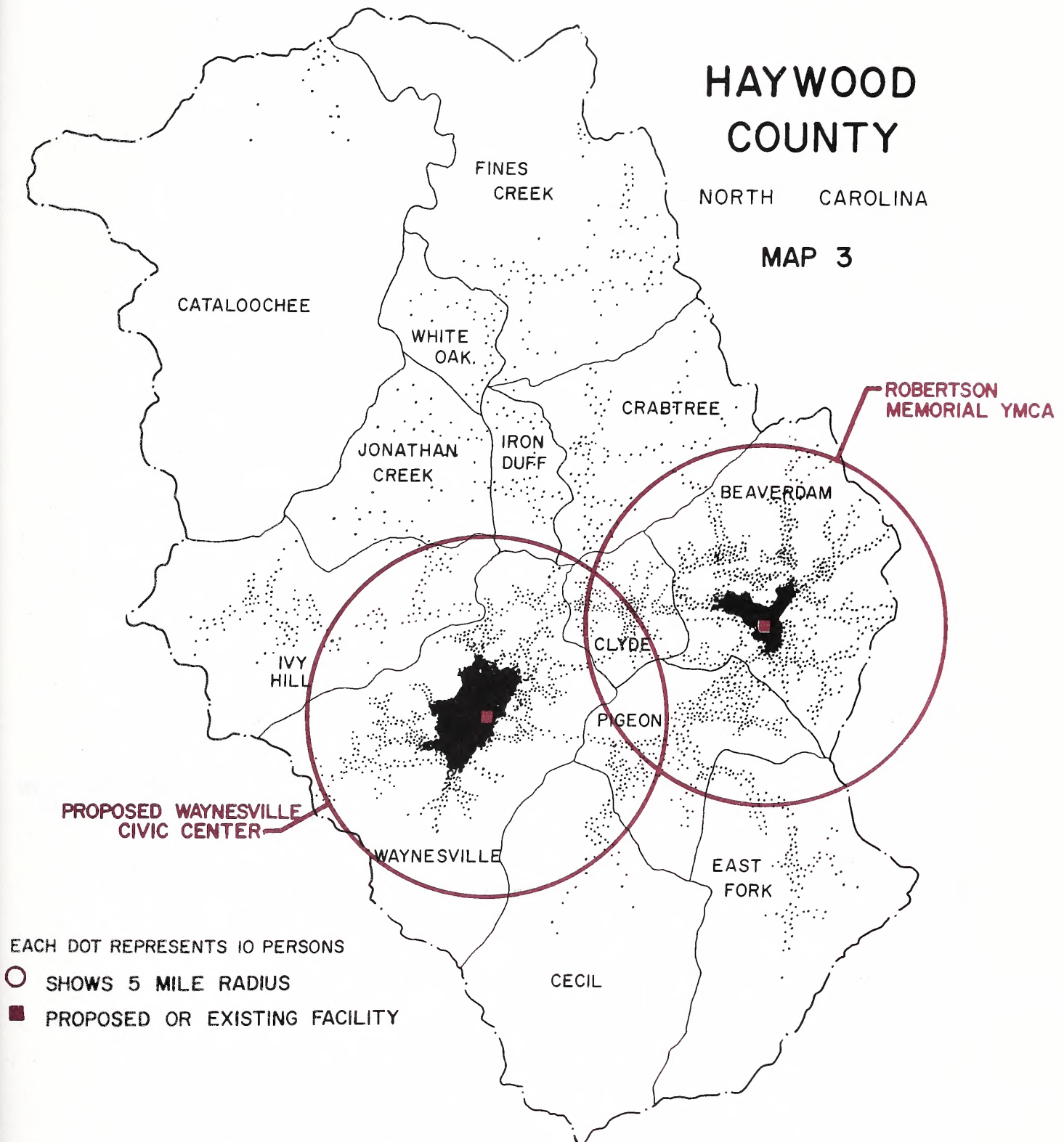
2. That the County provide through tax sources or other means a regular source of funding for the recreation department.
3. That the County and the Board of Education fully cooperate in providing for the recreation needs of the County--especially in the outlying areas. As schools are phased out through consolidation or relocation, the property and existing facilities should be given a high priority for recreation use. Future school construction should take recreation needs into consideration.
4. That the County seek to expand indoor recreation opportunities in the County. (Map 3) The proposed swimming pool at Clyde should be initially designed for enclosure and enclosure accomplished during the time period. The Community Center at the Waynesville Recreation Park should be in use and fully exploited for county wide recreation. The YMCA should be more fully used, and its use exploited county wide even to the point of county participation in funding.
5. That the County strive to match the population growth with the construction of special recreation facilities--especially swimming pools. (Map 4). This would require the completion of the proposed pool at Clyde and two additional pools in the County by 1990. One of these should be in the West Waynesville/Hazelwood area and the other at a site best suited to serve as large a number of people as possible. Twelve additional tennis courts are required by 1990 and should be located in conjunction with pool construction.

GENERAL INDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

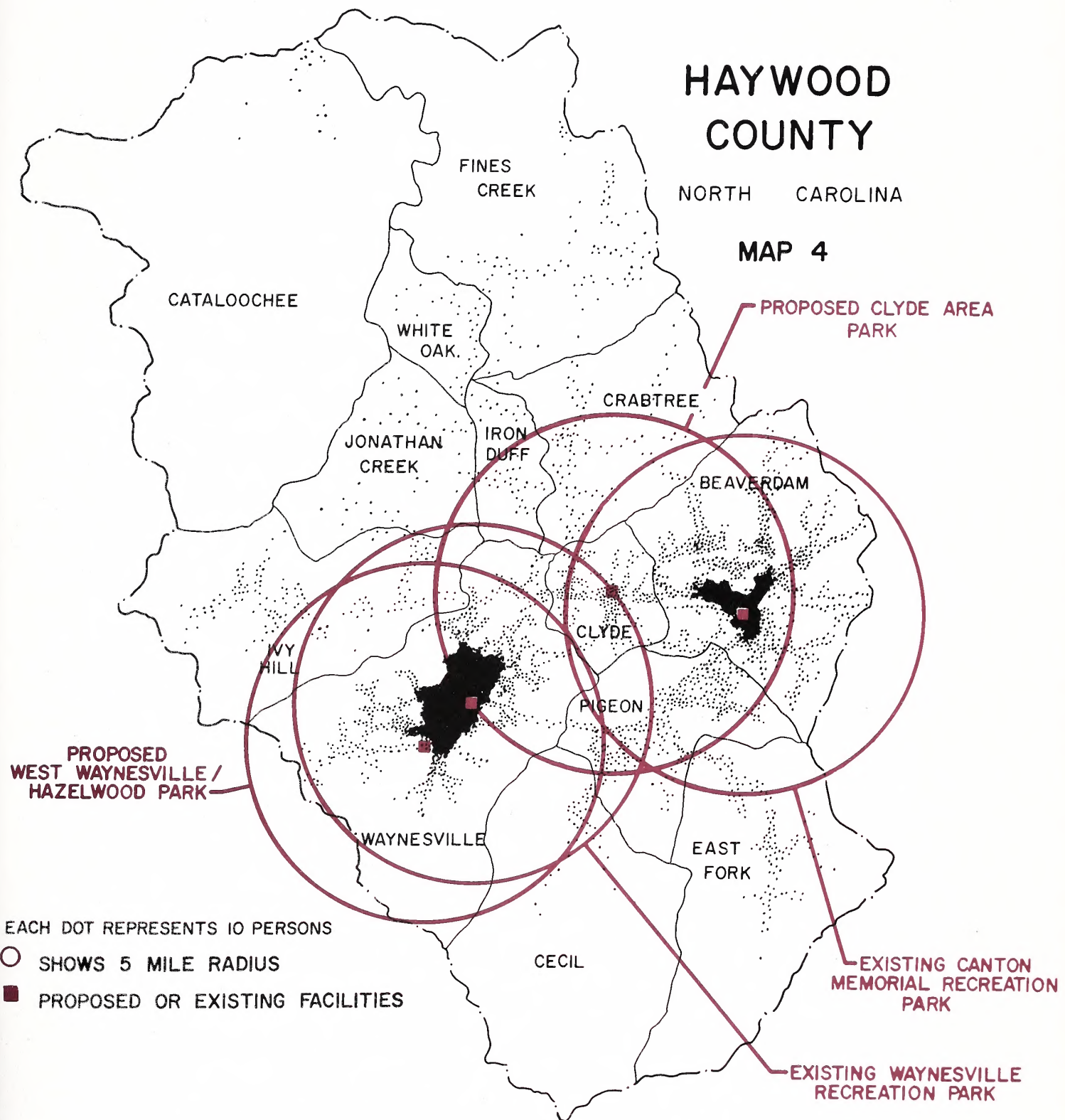
HAYWOOD COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

MAP 3



MAJOR RECREATION FACILITIES: EXISTING AND PROPOSED



6. That the County acquire the necessary land to develop a County Fairground. The proposed general location for the fairground is shown on Map 5.

Basic facilities should include multi-purpose buildings for displays, demonstrations, lectures, meetings, and other forms of community recreation; a riding ring for horse shows; livestock barns; open areas for carnivals and circuses; and athletic fields.

Other types of facilities should be developed as site location, money, and interest permit.

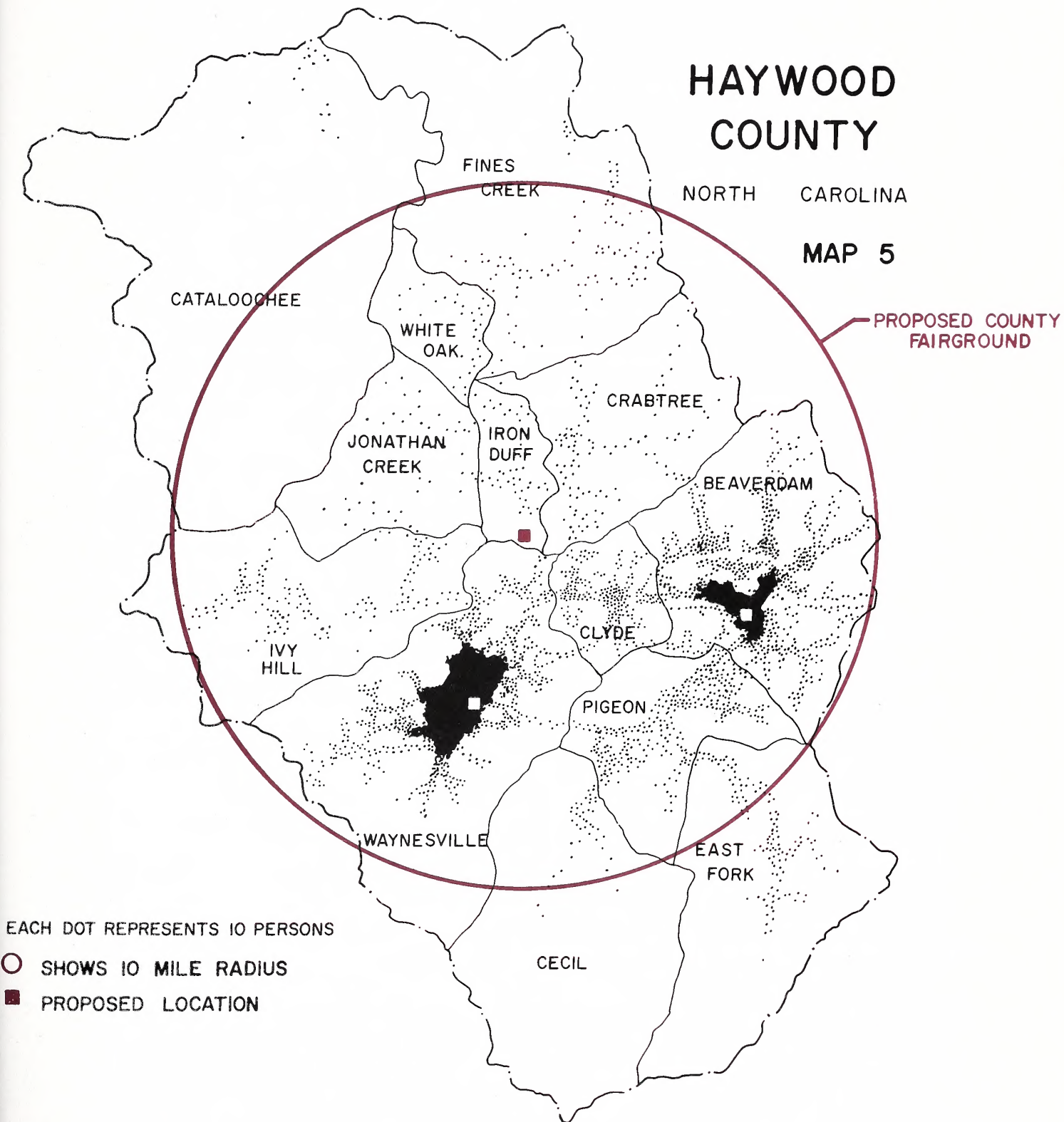
7. That the County seek to incorporate recreation facilities or areas owned by large industrial concerns (Champion Papers) and private or semi-private golf courses into the overall County recreation program by seeking expanded usage of these facilities or by other special arrangements for limited public use.
8. The County should encourage and participate in the development of the Pigeon River for recreational use including the elimination of pollution problems. An area providing public access to the river should be acquired and necessary facilities for boating and fishing developed.
9. As plans for the recommended two County Parks are developed, the need for a water based recreation area in the County should be considered. Potential impoundment sites have been analyzed by the Soil Conservation Service and a reservoir suitable for general recreation use should be developed.

PROPOSED LOCATION OF COUNTY FAIRGROUND

HAYWOOD COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

MAP 5



DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAYWOOD COUNTY
RECREATION DEPARTMENT

I. 1975 - 1980

- A. Creation of the Joint Recreation Commission to include hiring of a County Recreation Director.
- B. Development and completion of the Waynesville Community Center for indoor recreation,
- C. Acquisition and development of the Clyde area recreation park.
- D. Development of the school park concept and close cooperation between School Board and Recreation Department.
- E. Development of community centers and parks/playgrounds in outlying areas of the County.
- F. Continued expansion of facilities to reflect population growth (projected 1980 population is 45,158).

II. 1980 - 1985

- A. Creation of a line county department for recreation to incorporate all public recreation into a single county directed organization.
- B. Continued expansion of the system of community centers and parks/playgrounds in outlying areas of the County and in the municipalities.
- C. Acquisition and development of the West Waynesville/Hazelwood Park.
- D. As initially designed, endorse the swimming pool at the Clyde area recreation park for year-round use.
- E. Continued expansion of special recreation facilities to reflect population changes and needs of the people.

III. 1985 - 1990

- A. Acquisition and development of the County Fairground.
- B. As initially designed, endorse the swimming pool at the West Waynesville/Hazelwood Park for year-round use.
- C. Continued expansion of special recreation facilities to reflect population changes (projected population for 1990 is 48,769).
- D. Initiate plans to update older facilities and adopt plans for the forthcoming years.

SUMMARY

The Haywood County Recreation Department by 1990

1. Waynesville Recreation Park
 - a. Swimming Pool (Indoor/Outdoor)
 - b. Civic Center
 - c. Tennis Courts
 - d. Horseback Riding Ring
 - e. Ball Fields
 - f. Playground and Passive Recreation Areas
2. Canton Memorial Recreation Park
 - a. Swimming Pool
 - b. Tennis Courts
 - c. Ball Field
 - d. Riverside Areas
 - e. Playground and Passive Recreation Areas
3. Clyde Area Recreation Park (Penland Park)
 - a. Indoor/Outdoor Swimming Pool
 - b. Tennis Courts
 - c. Gymnasium
 - d. Community Center
 - e. Ball Field
 - f. Playground and Passive Recreation Areas
4. Haywood County Recreation Park (West Waynesville/Hazelwood Area)
 - a. Indoor/Outdoor Swimming Pool
 - b. Tennis Courts
 - c. Ball Fields
 - d. Community Center
 - e. Playground and Passive Recreation Area
5. Haywood County Fairground

Community Centers and Neighborhood Recreation Facilities

1. East Waynesville Community Center
2. Chestnut Park (Waynesville)
3. Sulphur Springs Park (Waynesville)
4. East Street Park (Waynesville)
5. Clyde Town Park (Clyde)
6. Hazelwood Community Park (Hazelwood)
7. Fines Creek Community Park
8. Maggie Community Park
9. Rock Hill Community Park
10. Saunook Community Park
11. Waterville Community Park
12. Crabtree-Ironduff Community Park
13. Beaverdam Community Park
14. Penn Avenue Community Park
15. Morning Star Community Park
16. Cruso Community Park
17. Old Armory (Waynesville)
18. Old Armory (Canton)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
RECREATION ENABLING LAW
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

(North Carolina General Statutes, Ch. 160A, Art. 18)

ARTICLE 18
Parks and Recreation

§ 160A-350. **Short title.** - This Article shall be known and may be cited as the "Recreation Enabling Law."

§ 160A-351. **Declaration of State Policy.** - The lack of adequate recreational programs and facilities is a menace to the morals, happiness, and welfare of the people of this State. Making available recreational opportunities for citizens of all ages is a subject of general interest and concern, and a function requiring appropriate action by both State and local government. The General Assembly therefore declares that the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of this State require adequate recreation programs, that the creation, establishment, and operation of parks and recreation programs is a proper governmental function, and that it is the policy of North Carolina to forever encourage, foster, and provide these facilities and programs for all its citizens.

§ 160A-352. **Recreation defined.** - "Recreation" means activities that are diversionary in character and aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, relaxation, instruction, and other physical, mental and cultural development and leisure time experiences.

§ 160A-353. **Powers.** - In addition to any other powers it may possess to provide for the general welfare of its citizens, each county and city in this State shall have authority to:

- (1) establish and conduct a system of supervised recreation;
- (2) set apart lands and buildings for parks, playgrounds, recreational centers, and other recreational programs and facilities;
- (3) acquire real property, including water and air rights, for parks and recreation programs and facilities by gift, grant, purchase, lease, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or any other lawful method;
- (4) provide, acquire, construct, equip, operate, and maintain parks, playgrounds, recreation centers, and recreation facilities, including all buildings, structures, and equipment necessary or useful in connection therewith;
- (5) appropriate funds to carry out the provision of this Article;
- (6) accept any gift, grant, lease, loan, bequest, or devise of real or personal property for parks and recreation programs. Devises, bequest, and gifts may be accepted and held subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the grantor or trustor, except that no county or city may accept or administer any terms that require it to discriminate among its citizens on the basis of race, sex, or religion.

§ 160A-354. **Administration of parks and recreation programs.** - A city or county may operate a parks and recreation system as a line department, or it may create a parks and recreation commission and vest in it authority to operate the parks and recreation system.

§ 160A-355. **Joint parks and recreation systems.** - Any two or more units of local government may cooperate in establishing parks and recreation systems as authorized in Article 20, Part 1, of this Chapter.

* § 160A-356. **Financing parks and recreation.** - Each county and city is authorized to expend for its parks and recreation system any of its revenues not otherwise limited as to use by law. Locally levied taxes may be used for parks and recreation purposes only to the extent approved by the qualified voters of the county or city. Bonds and notes may be issued for parks and recreation purposes only if approved by the qualified voters of the county or city.

* § 160A-357. **Referendum on establishment of system.** - The governing board of any county or city may on its own initiative, and shall upon receipt of a petition from its qualified voters, submit to the voters the question of whether a system of supervised recreation shall be established in the county or city. The petition shall be signed by a number of qualified voters equal to at least ten percent (10%) of the number of voters registered to vote in the county or city according to the most recent figures certified by the State Board of Elections. The proposition may be submitted at a special election called for that purpose, or at any other special or general election or proposition referendum. Propositions for the levy or use of taxes for parks and recreation purposes and the issuance of bonds for these purposes may be placed on the same ballot, but shall be stated as separate and distinct propositions. If the voters approve a proposition to establish a park and recreation system but disapprove tax or bond propositions, it shall be the duty of the governing board to establish the system only if sufficient nontax revenues are available to it for that purpose.

This section shall not be construed to require voter approval for the establishment of a parks and recreation system financed by nontax revenues.

Recreation Division
Dept. of Natural and Economic Resources
P. O. Box 27687
Raleigh, N. C. 27611

Enacted by 1971 General Assembly
Effective January 1, 1972

* Footnote - Sections 160A-356 and 160A-357 have been effectively changed by 160A-209 (24). 160A-209 (24) has made 356 and 357 inapplicable in that municipalities and/or counties may now expend tax monies to establish, support, and maintain public parks and programs or public recreation without further approval.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL STATEMENT ON RECREATION IN A SCHOOL-PARK CONCEPT¹

Recreation is a proper function of government. This is usually referred to as public recreation. Public recreation is a responsibility of the cities and counties at the local level. This responsibility is shared with other agencies and organizations; namely, the home and commercial, private and voluntary organizations and agencies, the churches and the schools.

The primary purpose of the recreation department is to provide recreation. The primary purpose of the school is to educate.

Recreation is important enough and contributes to the well-being of all citizens to the extent it should be separate and apart from any other function. To combine a school with recreation operation will submerge recreation. It is understandable for each agency to be more interested in its main or primary responsibilities than any other assigned or assumed duties and responsibilities. Schools should devote full-time to their responsibilities.

The premise of separation of school system and recreation department is well established. Separate facilities for each of these functions have also been recognized and established.

School facilities and recreation facilities can complement and supplement each other, but the recreation departments should not be expected or required to get along, or "make do", with facilities which are not designed nor are available to them except at a time when the schools are not using them. Recreation requires the use of facilities at all times, and a complete program can only be operated when facilities are available morning, afternoon, and evenings. This is not possible when the recreation department depends upon facilities which are not under its control, ownership, and administration.

There has been some North Carolina thought and action given to planning and constructing recreation and school facilities adjacent to each other. This can be advantageous to the community if the recreation department has its needed buildings and areas and the school has its required buildings and area. Some joint use of outdoor areas can, with planning, serve both groups. This requires agreement of both groups prior to any acquisition and construction. A written statement of policy concerning the acquisition, construction, use, maintenance, and operation of the jointly held areas should be developed and signed by the policy level of the school system and the recreation department.

Use of jointly acquired and held areas may allow for a better use of funds available for purchase of land, allows for larger public areas within any neighborhood, could allow construction of facilities and operation or programs (both for the schools and recreation departments) which otherwise might be unavailable.

¹North Carolina Recreation Commission.

Each situation and each local program should be studied with a view to aspects on which cooperative effort is feasible. In some cases and in some aspects it will be found impractical and uneconomical to coordinate.

The pattern of development in North Carolina cities is for recreation departments to acquire, own, operate, and develop facilities specifically designed and designated for recreation use. The school systems acquire and construct facilities uniquely suited to their requirements. Some few cities are sharing these facilities. Sharing of outdoor recreation space offers some possible values. Each community should look carefully into this plan of development and assure its citizens that adequate recreation and school areas and facilities will be provided, should a joint arrangement be adopted as a development pattern.

APPENDIX C

SUGGESTED AGREEMENT
FOR
SCHOOL-COMMUNITY COOPERATION

(Prepared for you by the North Carolina Recreation Commission under the auspices of the Governor of North Carolina and the State Department of Public Instruction.)

CITY AND/OR COUNTY

This AGREEMENT, made and entered into this (day) of (month) , 19 (year) , by and between the Governing Body of (County or City) , North Carolina, hereinafter called "Governing Body", and the Board of Education of (County or City) , State of North Carolina, hereinafter called "Board".

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the official agencies of the Governing Body and the Board are mutually interested in an adequate program of community recreation under the auspices of the Governing Body Recreation Commission, and

WHEREAS, said official agencies are authorized to enter into agreements with each other, and to do any and all things necessary or convenient to aid and cooperate in the cultivation of citizenship by providing for adequate programs of community recreation, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of providing the best service with the least possible expenditure of public funds, full cooperation between the Governing Body and the Board is necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these premises, said Governing Body and said Board do now agree to cooperate with each other in carrying out the above purposes, and to that end do agree as follows:

(1) The Board will make available to the Governing Body for community recreation activities all school areas and facilities which are suitable for community recreation activities, these areas are to be recommended by the Director of Recreation of the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Governing Body Recreation Commission and the Board,

(2) The Governing Body will make available to the Board for school events, activities and/or programs Governing Body recreation facilities which are suitable for said events, activities and/or programs, the facilities to be selected by the Superintendent of Schools, subject to the approval of the Governing Body Director of Recreation.

(3) It is hereby agreed that a schedule of dates for the use of the Board's school facilities will be worked out in advance by the Governing Body Recreation Director and that this schedule will be arranged so as to avoid conflict between school and recreation use; that in the scheduling of said facilities, school events and programs shall have first priority and recreation programs, established by the Recreation Department, shall have second priority and other events by other groups or agencies shall have third priority unless scheduled by the Recreation Department when they shall have second priority along with other recreation events.

(4) It is further agreed that a schedule of dates for the use of the Governing Body facilities will be worked out in advance by the Board and that this schedule will be arranged as to avoid conflict between recreation and school use; that in scheduling of said facilities, recreation department activities shall have first priority and school events and programs shall have second priority and any other events by other groups or agencies shall have third priority, unless scheduled by the recreation department when they shall have second priority.

(5) The Governing Body through its Department of Recreation agrees to provide adequate personnel to supervise the recreation activities which take place after school hours and during holiday and vacation periods at the selected areas and facilities.

(6) It is understood and agreed that the personnel employed by the Governing Body in its Recreation Department shall be under the supervision of the Governing Body Recreation Department and further that the school principals shall be consulted in the planning and administering of a recreation program to be conducted by the Recreation Department of the Governing Body on or in the facilities which are normally under the jurisdiction of said principals.

(7) It is recognized that school properties and facilities are intended primarily for school purposes and for the benefit of children of school age. It is therefore agreed that, in planning programs and scheduling activities on school grounds and in school facilities, the recreation needs and opportunities of such children will be well considered and the program and property adequately protected.

(8) It is further agreed that in the event of any dispute or difference arising as a result of the recreation program being conducted on the Governing Body facilities jointly used and selected as above outlined, or as to joint use of Board facilities, then, in that event, said dispute or difference shall be settled and arbitrated by appealing to the respective department heads of the Governing Body and Board in accordance with established procedures, and to the Board and the Recreation Commission if needed.

(9) It is further agreed that the Governing Body Recreation Department will furnish and supply all expendable materials necessary for carrying on a Community Recreation Program for all ages, in or on the facilities under its supervision.

(10) It is further agreed that the Governing Body may install sprinkler systems, turfing, lighting, play equipment, fencing and additional equipment for recreation, not in conflict with school use, on areas selected by the Director of Recreation, subject to the written approval by the Superintendent of Schools and the Board. Any installations of equipment or construction on said premises, for community recreation purposes shall then be at the Governing Body's cost or proportionally shared by the Governing Body and Board, as the respective annual budget appropriations of Governing Body and Board permit.

(11) It is further agreed that plans and specifications for the placement of all equipment, facilities, and permanent improvements upon school premises and the type, design, and construction thereof, shall be approved by the Board prior to any installation thereof.

(12) It is further agreed that the cost of maintaining said improved areas shall be borne proportionately by the Governing Body and the Board as determined by the relative use of said areas, and further that the Governing Body and Board agree to maintain such areas in good condition during the periods of their respective responsibility.

(13) It is further agreed that any permanent improvements or equipment installed or erected on school premises by the Governing Body shall remain the property of the Governing Body and may be removed if use of area is terminated.

(14) It is further understood and agreed that either party to this agreement may at any time terminate this agreement upon giving in writing, to the other party, three months notice of its intention to terminate same.

In the event any or all of Governing Body improved school premises be required for exclusive use by the Board, the Governing Body shall be reimbursed for actual cost of installation of any permanent improvements where it will not be practical to remove such or where they must be removed for exclusive use by the Board.

(15) It is further agreed this Agreement nullifies and voids any previous agreements between the Board and Governing Body Recreation Commission as apply to _____ School; _____ School; _____ School; _____ School; and _____ Stadium; _____; _____; _____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, and pursuant to the authority granted by duly recorded resolutions, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed on their behalf.

Governing Body of _____
County or City

By _____
Mayor; Chairman, County Commissioners;
or other Head.

ATTEST:

Clerk (City, County, or other)

County or City Board of Education

By _____
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board

APPENDIX D

Joint Agency with another Local Government Unit - Any two or more units of local government may cooperate in establishing parks and recreation systems. A county and any one or more other units of local government may establish a joint agency or joint Recreation Commission charged with any or all of the responsibility for providing parks and recreation services. The participating units of local government may confer on the joint agency or joint Recreation Commission any power, duty, right, or function needed for providing parks and recreation services, except that legal title to all real property shall be held by the participating units individually, or jointly as tenants in common, in such manner and proportion as they may determine. The participating units may appropriate funds to the joint Recreation Commission on the basis of an annual budget recommended by the Recreation Commission and submitted to the governing board of each unit for approval. The participating units of local government may agree that the joint agency or joint Recreation Commission shall appoint the officers, agents and employees necessary to provide the Parks and Recreation Services, or that the units jointly shall appoint these personnel, or that one of the units shall appoint the personnel with their services contracted for by the other units or by the joint Recreation Commission. If the participating units of local government determine that one unit shall appoint the personnel, the agreement shall provide that the jurisdiction, authority, rights, privileges, and immunities (including coverage under the workmen's compensation laws) which the officers, agents, and employees of the appointing unit enjoy within the territory of that unit shall also be enjoyed by them outside its territory when they are acting pursuant to the agreement and within the scope of their employment. The contract or agreement establishing this joint Recreation Commission and System shall be of reasonable duration, as determined by the participating units of local government, and shall be ratified by resolution of

the governing board of each unit spread upon its minutes, and shall specify:

- (1) the purpose or purposes of the contract or agreement;
- (2) the duration of the agreement;
- (3) the joint agency composition, organization, nature, and powers conferred on it;
- (4) the manner of appointing personnel;
- (5) the method of financing, including the apportionment of costs and revenues;
- (6) the formula for ownership of real property, and procedures for the disposition of such property when the contract or agreement expires or is terminated;
- (7) methods for amending the contract or agreement;
- (8) methods for terminating the contract or agreement; and
- (9) any other necessary or proper matter.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT CREATING A JOINT PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION TO BE KNOWN AS THE _____ - _____ PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this ____ day of _____, 19____, between _____ and _____, the "Participating Units", creating a Joint Parks and Recreation Commission.

WITNESSETH

In consideration of the mutual covenants herein set out and pursuant to G. S. 160A-355 and G. S. 160A-462, General Statutes of North Carolina, _____ and _____ mutually agree as follows:

1. Creation of _____ - _____ Parks and Recreation Commission

There is hereby established a Joint Parks and Recreation Commission, to be known as the "_____ - _____ Parks and Recreation Commission".

2. Purpose

The Commission shall provide, maintain, promote, administer, and conduct recreation and cultural programs, activities, opportunities and services, and shall acquire, operate, supervise, use, maintain, develop and provide recreation areas and facilities for the benefit, enjoyment and use of citizens of _____ and _____. Any recreation area or facility owned, leased or used by a Participating Unit or the Commission will be under the supervision, direction and administration of the Commission.

3. Duration

The duration of this agreement shall be for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 19____, and ending June 30, 19____. Written notice of intent to withdraw from the Commission and terminate this Agreement shall be made by a Participating Unit to the Commission and all Participating Units before January 1, 19____. Failure of both or either Participating Units to give notice of intent to withdraw and terminate will automatically extend this Agreement unto and through Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 19____ and ending June 30, 19____.

4. Composition, Organization, Nature, Powers and Duties

A. Commission Membership and Compensation

The Governing Body of each Participating Unit, will by July 1 of each year, appoint members to the Commission. One-half of the 12-member Commission shall be appointed by each Governing Body. Each Governing Body shall initially appoint two members to a one-year term, two members to a two-year term, and two members to a three-year term. Following initial appointments

all terms will be for three years. No appointed members shall serve more than two consecutive three-year terms. Vacancies on the Commission will be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment for remainder of unexpired term.

Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation but will be reimbursed for travel and other expenses necessarily incurred while engaged in the performance of their duties for the Commission. The Commission may set a limit on the amount the members may be reimbursed.

B. Organization, Officers, Records

At the Commission's organization meeting held in July of each year, the Commission shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and shall adopt rules as it sees fit for the transaction of its business. These officers will have the usual duties and responsibilities associated with the office. The Treasurer of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission and shall be the Treasurer, Accountant, Finance Director or similar officer of one of the Participating Units. The Commission shall hold regular monthly meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public. The Commission shall keep minutes of its meetings, and the records shall be public records.

C. Powers and Duties

The Commission shall provide, maintain, operate and supervise the public parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, recreation centers and other recreation facilities owned or controlled by the Participating Units or leased or loaned to the Commission by the owners thereof. The Commission shall have the powers of G. S. 160A-353 (1), (2), (3), (4), (6). The Commission shall make rules and regulations governing the operation and conduct of the recreation facilities operated by the Commission.

The Commission may accept any grant, gift, bequest, or donation of any personal property offered or made for recreation purposes; and, with the approval of the Participating Unit in which the area or facility is located may accept any grant, gift, or devise of real estate, as provided in G. S. 160A-353 (3).

The Commission shall have no authority to enter into any contract or incur any obligation binding the Participating Units other than current obligation(s) or contracts to be fully executed within the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 19__ and ending June 30, 19__.

D. Reports

The Commission shall make full and complete reports to the Participating Units monthly and at such times as may be requested.

5. Personnel

- A. The Commission shall appoint a Director of Recreation and such other persons as may be necessary, or
- B. (One of the Participating Units) shall appoint the Director of Recreation and such other persons as may be necessary, or
- C. All Participating Units shall jointly appoint the Director of Recreation and such other persons as necessary.

6. Financing

The Commission shall by March of each year, prepare and submit a budget to the Participating Units. Each Participating Unit will review the budget and notify the Commission by June 30 the amount they will appropriate for use by the Commission for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1. G. S. 160A-462 (b).

The Commission will be financed from (1) funds appropriated by the Participating Units and budgeted to the Commission and (2) such other funds as herein provided.

All funds shall be disbursed by the Treasurer of the Commission upon vouchers issued by the Commission and within the budget appropriations made. All vouchers will be signed by the Commission Chairman and the Treasurer.

Funds received by the Commission from sources other than budget appropriations (fees, charges, rentals, concession profits, admissions, etc.) shall be deposited to the credit and for the use of the Commission and disbursed as budget funds are disbursed, except that funds received by gift, bequest or otherwise shall be disbursed in accordance with the terms of such gift or bequest.

Any funds unexpended during current Fiscal Year will be rebudgeted as an item in the next budget.

7. Ownership and Disposition of Real Property

A. Title to Real Property

Title to all real property presently owned by the Governing Bodies of each Participating Units will remain with the Governing Body. Real property acquired by either of the Participating Units will become and remain the property of the acquiring Participating Unit. All park and recreation property owned by a Participating Unit will be under the control, operation and supervision of the Commission.

Properties which the Commission received by gifts, purchase or otherwise shall be held by the Participating Units jointly as tenants in common.

B. Disposition of Real Property

Disposition of real and personal property owned by the Commission or held jointly as tenants in common will be disposed of by negotiation between Participating Units of the Commission. If the Participating Units fail to agree on the manner of disposition of the property, each Participating Unit will name one citizen to a binding arbitration committee and the members of the committee will select enough additional committee members so that the committee membership constitutes an odd number of members. The committee will have the power and authority to determine the manner of disposition of the real property.

8. Amendments and Modifications

This agreement may be amended by action of a majority of the Governing Bodies of the Participating Units and repealed by action of any one of the Participating Units.

9. Addition or Withdrawal of Participating Units

Any additional Participating Unit may be included in this agreement by adopting this agreement and with the majority vote of the Participating Units. Such additional Participating Units shall be a party of this agreement and so governed by the terms set out herein.

10. Effective Date

This agreement shall become effective when duly executed by the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, that the local Units of Government whose endorsement appears hereafter has caused this instrument to be executed by the authorized officers of that local unit of government and attested by its Clerk and its corporate seal attached.

ATTEST:

CITY OF

(Seal)

Authorized Officer

Adopted on _____, by the _____
of _____.

ATTEST:

CITY OF

(Seal)

Authorized Officer

Adopted on _____, by the _____
of _____.

APPENDIX E

POSSIBILITIES FOR COUNTY RECREATION ORGANIZATION

County government might organize and use one or more of the following ways to provide recreation services:

(1) Under Director Control of County Commissioners

- (a) Acquire, develop and hold land for recreation purposes.
- (b) Appropriate funds to existing recreation agency, usually municipal recreation department, for operation of city and/or county recreation services.
- (c) Contract for services from another political subdivision or recreation department.

(2) Create County Recreation Department

- (a) Appoint recreation director who would be under control of county commissioners and operate recreation services within policies established by the County Commissioners.
- (b) Appoint recreation director and authorize county manager to supervise recreation department as any other county department.

(3) Create County Recreation Commission

- (a) Appoint recreation director who would be subject to policies set by county recreation commission.
- (b) Acquire, develop and hold land for recreation purposes.
- (c) Appropriate funds to existing recreation agency usually municipal recreation department, for operation of city and/or county recreation services.
- (d) Contract for services from another political subdivision or recreation department.

(4) Enter into an agreement with a city or cities and/or another county or counties to jointly provide recreation services.

- (a) Jointly name Recreation Commission to carry out purposes and intent of agreement.
- (b) The Recreation Commission then names recreation administrator who would organize and supervise recreation service in the department.

APPENDIX F

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL & ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Local Recreation Service Section

Type of Service

Provide park and recreation advisory service and technical assistance to local units of government, private agencies, organizations and individuals. Recommend proven and accepted methods and techniques for delivery of leisure services and programs.

Eligibility

Assistance is available to the public, private organizations, commercial recreation groups and individuals.

Cost of Assistance

Services of the Section are available upon request without charge.

Coordination and Cooperation

The Section cooperates with State and Federal agencies; City, County and Regional Governmental Agencies; business, commercial, and industrial groups; private membership and non-profit agencies and groups; civic organizations and service groups; and recreation and recreation related professionals and laymen.

Assistance Available

Consultation - Available to meet with units of local government, recreation agencies, groups and individuals for the purpose of discussing recreation opportunities, problems and developments. Includes, but not limited to, subjects such as: Administration, financing, legal, personnel, training, programming, assistance programs, maintenance, development, organization, operation and functional planning.

Federal Aid Assistance - The Section is aware and prepared to assist local units of government in investigating sources of federal and State grant-in-aid assistance programs. Disseminates information on availability of federal assistance programs and possible funding. Gives assistance to local governments in requirements for filing applications for funds. Inspect funded LWCF projects on regular basis.

Position Information Service - The Section serves as a "personnel referral service" to agencies seeking employees and recreators seeking employment or change of position.

Training, Workshops and Conferences - Promotes recreation training and in-service staff training. Assists, co-sponsors, and conducts training opportunities for recreation professionals and laymen.

Studies - Information is obtained through questionnaires and studies on public recreation expenditures, county recreation programs, personnel employed in recreation positions, programs for the handicapped and similar topics.

Planning - Promotes adequate recreation planning for cities, counties, and communities. Review and evaluate comprehensive plans, site plans, administrative studies, program evaluation and others. Assistance in preparing environmental statements.

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan - The Section assists in the updating of the State SCORP by inventorying facilities in 20 counties each year.

Materials - File material, resource information, studies, reports and publications are available for review and loan.

For further information contact Jack H. Frauson, Recreation Consultant, N. C. Department of Natural & Economic Resources, Western Field Office, 159 Woodfin Street (P. O. Box 370), Asheville, N. C. 28802. Telephone: 704-253-3341

APPENDIX G

MUNICIPAL BUDGETS: HAYWOOD COUNTY

Waynesville Recreation & Parks Department

Budget Proposal - 1975-1976

Salaries & Wages	\$45,300.00
Other Personnel Services	6,000.00
Commission Expenses	400.00
Telephone & Postage	1,000.00
Printing	500.00
Travel	350.00
Advertising	400.00
Maintenance & Repair (Equipment)	1,200.00
Rentals (Building & Equipment)	1,400.00
Auto Supplies (Gas, Tires, Oil)	5,000.00
Departmental Supplies & Materials	15,000.00
Uniforms	500.00
Dues & Registrations (Fees)	350.00
General Miscellaneous	4,000.00
Capital Outlays (Improvements)	8,000.00
Capital Outlays (Equipment)	<u>6,000.00</u>
TOTAL	97,400.00

Salaries & Wages

\$45,300.00

Director	9,500.00
Secretary	5,200.00
Maintenance 40 hrs/wk @ 2.35 per hr. & overtime	5,000.00
Interns (6) 60. wk. @ 10 weeks	3,600.00
Pool Manager 100.00 wk. for 11 weeks (In order to hire a mature qualified pool manager, the pay must meet the job. Raised from 85.00 to 100.00 from last year.)	1,100.00
Life Guards (8) 2.00 hr. 40 hrs/wk. for 11 weeks. Minimum wage went from 1.90 to 2.00 since last summer. Eight guards are needed for safety reasons,	7,040.00
Concessions (3) @ 2.00 per hr. 40 hr/wk. One adult and 2 aids are needed because of the demand of candy, drinks, etc.	2,640.00
Arts & Crafts Instructor 70.00 wk. for 6 wks. A six weeks arts & crafts program to emphasize quick, easy crafts.	420.00
Arts & Crafts Aids (2) 2.00 hr. 30 hr/wk. for 6 weeks	720.00
Program Supervisor Summer Program 125.00 wk. for 8 wks. = 1,000.00. Supervise and help organize football, basketball, volleyball, softball, etc. during fall, winter, and spring at 3.00 hr. for 9 months.	4,200.00
Program Aids (2) 2.00/30 hr. wk. for 6 weeks. Summer only. Help control, organize and plan large group activities for summer program.	720.00
Maintenance Aid 2.15/40 hr. wk., 12 weeks. Help maintenance man mow, clean up, rake, take care of ballfields, etc.	1,120.00
Office Aid (1) 2.00 hr./30 hr. wk., 10 wks. Need to assist secretary and Director in answering phone, doing office work, and running errands. During the summer the phone rarely stops ringing. Much of the secretary's time could be used more effectively with an office aid.	600.00
Tennis Aids (2) Two tennis aids are needed to supervise tennis play so that the courts are used orderly and that the courts are not "hogged" for 2-3 hrs. by one or two players. The hours of supervised play are from 4-12 every night. Without the two aids the courts would be run by mob rules.	1,540.00

(Salaries, continued)

Arts & Crafts Instructor Fall, winter, spring Teach arts & crafts for 150.00 a month during fall, winter, and spring to Senior Citizens (Mountain Projects) and any other classes the Recreation Department sponsors.	1,350.00
Gymnastics Instructor To teach fundamentals of gymnastics and coach the advanced gymnastics team during the summer months - We already have all the equipment, since no program is in session the equipment is idle.	550.00
<u>Other Personnel Services</u> Pay for contracted services surveyors, architects, referees, etc., or any service performed.	6,000.00
<u>Commission Expenses</u> Awards supper, Christmas dinner, etc.	400.00
<u>Telephone & Postage</u> Telephone service (local & long distance) Postage stamps for correspondence, packages, etc.	1,000.00
<u>Printing</u> Printing of stationery, envelopes, certificates, brochures, pamphlets	500.00
<u>Travel</u> Mileage, room expense, meals for commission or director when traveling for departmental purposes	350.00
<u>Advertising</u> Radio, newspaper, Summer programs, Firecracker Special (4th of July Square Dance), other activities offered by the Department.	400.00
<u>Maintenance & Repairs (Equipment)</u> Tractor, mowers, truck, bus, swimming pool equipment, etc.	1,200.00
<u>Rentals (Buildings & Equipment)</u> Rent for tent for music program, rent for equipment for tractor, etc.	1,400.00

<u>Auto Supplies (Gas, Tires, Oil)</u>	5,000.00
Gas, tires, oil for truck, bus, tractor, mowers, fuel for heating - Armory-gas for heating pool. Increase in price of fuel.	
<u>Departmental Supplies & Materials</u>	15,000.00
Includes office supplies, janitorial supplies, sports supplies and materials, recreational supplies, park maintenance supplies, chemicals & concessions for swimming pool (high increase in pool chemicals & concessions)	
<u>Uniforms</u>	3,000.00
Uniforms for basketball (supplements), soccer uniforms, uniform for maintenance man	
<u>Dues & Registrations (Fees)</u>	350.00
Subscriptions, registration fees for Director to N. C. Recreation & Parks Society, entrance fees for basketball, softball, baseball, etc. Subscriptions to magazines, newspapers, etc.	
<u>General Miscellaneous</u>	4,000.00
Miscellaneous items, summer music day camp program	
<u>Capital Outlay (Improvements)</u>	8,000.00
Improvements on buildings, grounds (existing)	
<u>Capital Outlay (Equipment)</u>	6,000.00
Office equipment, park equipment, park maintenance equipment (mowers, etc.) any non-consumables.	

Canton Recreation Budget

1975-76

RECREATION FUND

RECREATION AREAS
AND FACILITIES
Activity

NO. EMPLOYED

11

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salaries and Wages 11,424.00

OPERATING EXPENSES

Utilities	5,000.00	
Maintenance and Repair Buildings and Grounds	2,500.00	
Maintenance and Repair Equipment	700.00	
Maintenance and Repair Autos and Trucks	300.00	
Equipment Rents & Leases	1,200.00	
Advertising	50.00	
Automotive Supplies	165.00	
Departmental Supplies and Materials	<u>2,000.00</u>	11,915.00

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Buildings		1,500.00
Other Improvements Retaining Wall		4,513.00
Equipment		<u>1,800.00</u>

TOTAL. 31,152.00

Canton Recreation Budget

1975-76

RECREATION FUND

RECREATION CONCESSIONS
Activity

NO. EMPLOYED

8

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salaries and Wages

8,512.00

OPERATING EXPENSES

Telephone

172.94

Maintenance and Repair
Buildings and Grounds

500.00

Maintenance and Repair
Equipment

100.00

Departmental Supplies
and Materials

150.00

922.94

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Buildings

500.00

Equipment

300.00

TOTAL. 10,234.94

TOWN OF CLYDE RECREATION BUDGET

1975 - 1976

Maintenance	\$ 200.00
Supplies	50.00
Capital Outlay	600.00
Recreation Assistance	<u>200.00</u>
	\$ 1,050.00

TOWN OF HAZELWOOD RECREATION BUDGET

1975 - 1976

Lighting	\$ 500.00
Acquisition of Land (Proposed)	<u>26,000.00</u>
	\$26,500.00

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- National Association of County Officers, National County Recreation and Parks Policy, revised 1971.
- North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources. Land Development Plan Update: Haywood County, 1973.
- U. S. Census of Population. General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970.
- U. S. Soil Conservation Service. An Appraisal of Potential for Outdoor Recreational Development, Haywood County, 1972.

SUGGESTED READING

1. County Recreation & Parks Services Study for Fiscal Year 1974-1975, Resource Planning & Evaluation Division, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources.
- *2. County Recreation & Parks Report, Recreation Division, North Carolina Department of Natural & Economic Resources, March, 1974.
3. School-Community Recreation and Park Cooperation, National Recreation and Park Association, Management Aids, Bulletin No. 82.
4. Municipal Recreation & Park Services Study for Fiscal Year 1973, Recreation Division, North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources.
5. A Survey of Non-Resident Usage of Municipal Recreation Services, Division of Recreation, North Carolina Department of Local Affairs, February, 1971.
6. Open Space and Recreation Areas Plan; Asheville and Buncombe County, Metropolitan Planning Board for Asheville and Buncombe County, June, 1971.
- **7. An Appraisal of Potential for Outdoor Recreation Development, Haywood County, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, November, 1972.
8. Outdoor Park and Recreation Plan, Robeson County, Gardner Gidley & Associates.
9. Recreation Master Plan, Jackson County, N. C., Gardner Gidley & Associates, December, 1969.
10. Master Plan for Recreation, Town of Waynesville, N. C., The Charles M. Graves Organization, February, 1970.
11. Land Use Plan, Haywood County, N. C., Western North Carolina Regional Planning Commission, 1964.
12. Land Development Plan Update, Haywood County, N. C., Division of Community Services, North Carolina Department of Natural & Economic Resources, 1973.
13. Community Facilities Plan, Haywood County, N. C., Division of Community Services, North Carolina Department of Natural & Economic Resources, 1973.

*This publication is updated by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources each year and is generally available by December.

**This publication is primarily for commercial investors.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

I. ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared as a flexible guide to the eventual creation of a comprehensive recreation program in Haywood County. Existing facilities are inventoried; goals, standards, and objectives for a county-wide recreation program are discussed; the problems facing the creation of a viable recreation program for Haywood County are analyzed; and the recreation needs of Haywood County residents are assessed.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 1) Little adverse environmental impact is foreseen in implementing the recreation plan, other than short-term disturbance of ground cover in grading and construction of new facilities and some permanent removal of vegetation to make room for a few buildings, shelters, and roads.
- 2) The plan has some positive ramifications as far as the environment is concerned in that implementation would guarantee the preservation of open space and some natural vegetative covering in parkland.

III. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

Some removal of the natural ground cover must occur.

IV. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PLANS

The alternative to this plan is poorly located and possibly inadequate recreation facilities. The County and/or commercial developers may, of course, choose to exceed this plan in construction of recreational facilities, but it is felt that the County and State have adequate controls and review authority to insure that any such additional recreation facilities which might logically be proposed for the planning area would not have substantial negative effect upon the environment.

V. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

It is felt that the recreation lands utilized will be developed in a careful manner so as not to disturb their long-term benefit to man. The meaningful use of leisure time encouraged by the park sites will be of lasting value to park users.

VI. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

See III, above.

VII. APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

- a) Federal: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 1964.

Executive Order 11514, Protect and Enhancement
of Environmental Quality.
Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970.
Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.
- b) State: Soil Conservation District Law of 1937.
Water Use Act of 1967.
Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973.
North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971.
Planning and Regulation of Development, Chapter
160A, Article 19.
- c) Local: All existing local environmental controls are
applicable.

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED TO MINIMIZE IMPACT

Careful consideration and development practices should be employed during construction and operation of the projects. Specific measures will be determined when specific projects are designed.



